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BERLINER ZEITUNG PREVIEWS RESUMPTION OF MBFR TALKS

AU261632 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 25 Sep 80 p 5

["Western States in Time of Trouble: 22d Round of Vienna Negotiations; Socialist Countries' Offers Are Up for Consideration"]

[Text] Vienna, ADN/BZ--The 22d round of negotiations on mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe opens at Vienna's Hofburg Palace today. Seventeen European states, as well as the United States and Canada, are participating in this conference.

Whether the negotiations finally come out of the deadlock, and whether the breakthrough that is so necessary for consolidation of peace and security in Europe can be achieved, depends on the readiness of the participating Western states.

As is well known, the USSR, GDR, Poland and the CSSR submitted new significant proposals to the participating Western states on 10 July 1980. In these proposals, the USSR offered to withdraw 20,000 Soviet troops from central Europe if the United States in turn is ready to reduce its armed forces in that area by 13,000 men.

Combined with this would be a freeze on all armed forces in central Europe at their present levels, thus setting up effective barriers to a further increase in military potentials. This offer by the socialist states was made in addition to the unilateral withdrawal of 20,000 Soviet troops, 1,000 tanks and other military technical equipment from the GDR, which was completed on 1 August 1980.

The objective of the new proposals, and of the significant Soviet advance concessions, is clear and unambiguous: It is important to finally achieve a first practical agreement on mutual reduction in armed forces and armaments in central Europe, and thus decrease the military confrontation while strictly maintaining the undiminished security of the parties.

With their initiative, the Warsaw Pact states have made an important contribution to implementing the Warsaw declaration of 15 May 1980. Thus far, however, the Western states have not indicated that they are ready to follow the socialist states' step, aimed at detente. Their numerous verbal statements must now be followed by political decisions that serve the basic requirement of our time, that is peace through disarmament, and putting an end to the arms race.

ROMANIA SUPPORTS INCLUSION OF SOUTH MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES IN CSCE

AU271815 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Madrid, 27 Sep (AGERPRES)--At the current preparatory session of the all-European meeting in Madrid, Romania has supported the participation of the Mediterranean countries, non-signatory to the Helsinki Final Act, in the meeting. As a matter of fact, Romania has consistently declared for the south Mediterranean countries' participation in the meetings organized as part of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, according to the provisions of the Final Act. The Romanian delegation also referred to the good, steadily developing relations Romania has with all the Mediterranean states as well as with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

USSR'S PONOMAREV MEETS WITH ZHIVKOV; DEPARTS

AU271803 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has received Boris Ponomarev, Politburo candidate member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who participated in the World People's Peace Parliament. They had a cordial talk in which they marked the great success of the World People's Peace Parliament. Boris Ponomarev later left the country.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES GREECE'S MAVROS 27 SEPTEMBER

AU271626 Sofia BTA in English 1529 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 27 Sep (BTA)--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received Mr Georgeos Mavros, honorary chairman of the Democratic Centre Union of Greece. In a friendly discourse Mr Zhivkov and Mr Mavros stressed the importance of the World Peace Parliament for consolidation of world peace.

The meeting was attended by Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union and first vice-president of the State Council.

FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV PRAISES GROMYKO'S UN SPEECH

AU240919 Sofia BTA in English 0818 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 24 Sep (BTA)--Yesterday Mr Petur Mladenov, head of the Bulgarian delegation at the 35th regular session of the UN General Assembly, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, expressed his impression of the speech made by Mr Andrey Gromyko at the session.

Said Mr Petur Mladenov: "In the complex international situation at present the voice of the Soviet Union was expected eagerly by all. It must be emphasized that this time again the speech of Mr Gromyko justified the hopes of those to whom detente and disarmament, world peace and security, international cooperation and social progress are dear."

"The precise class analysis of the contemporary international situation has shown clearly who are the engineers of exacerbation of the world tension--the military-industrial complex, the aggressive imperialist forces, and in particular NATO, the USA and the Chinese hegemonists, who are striving after superiority over the socialist community countries, who want to descourse with them from the position of force. It was, however, shown absolutely clear that the socialist countries will not permit this."

Stressed Mr Mladenov further: "The speech of Mr Gromyko was remarkable as usual for its constructivity, for pointing out concrete ways to make a headway in the solving of the problems the world is facing at present. A proof to this is the proposal to put on the agenda of the current session of the UN General Assembly as a matter of great urgency and importance the issue of some pressing measures to reduce the military threat, as well as the other Soviet proposals."

"We could only hope that our partners will show adequate sense of responsibility and realism and will respond to these proposals, which will be in the interest of all peoples in the world," said the head of the Bulgarian delegation in conclusion.

MLADENOV MEETS WITH COUNTERPARTS AT UN

Meeting With Poland's Czyrek

AU281937 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 28 Sep (BTA correspondent)--Today Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the BCP CC and foreign minister of Bulgaria, met here Mr Jozef Czyrek, member of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party and minister of foreign affairs of Poland.

The two ministers exchanged views on topical international issues. They stressed the necessity for all states to make efforts for the furthering the process of detente and for the taking effective arms race-curbing and disarmament measures. In that connection they said they wished to see the successful holding of the Madrid meeting at which they expect a decision to be made for the convention of a conference to deal with the problems of military detente and disarmament in the European Continent.

The foreign ministers of Bulgaria and Poland spoke in favour of the proposal to open negotiations on the medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, and to discuss them against a background of the American nuclear weapons already deployed.

The two parties to the talks expressed their determination to conduct the common and concerted foreign political line of the socialist community countries.

Zimbabwean, Italian Ministers

AU271225 Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 27 Sep (BTA)--Member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria Petur Mladenov met Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Zimbabwe Simon Muzenda in New York.

The two ministers exchanged views on the international situation. They underlined the need of continuing the efforts for consolidating detente. Special emphasis was laid on the situation in Africa and the two conversing parties confirmed their stands for absolute doing away with the remnants of colonialism, racism and apartheid, for granting independence to the people of Namibia.

Some matters of bilateral relations were reviewed and the common desire for expanding them was expressed.

The meeting proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Today Minister Mladenov also met Minister of Foreign Affairs of Italy Emilio Colombo.

The two ministers discussed the state of bilateral relations and expressed satisfaction with their favourable development. They stressed the need of making efforts for expanding them and for resuming the contacts on governmental and state level.

Petur Mladenov and Emilio Colombo exchanged views on topical international issues. Despite the differences about the reasons for its aggravation, the conclusion was made that actions should be launched for consolidating detente and measures taken in the sphere of disarmament, for scoring success at the Madrid meeting.

The meeting proceeded in a frank and friendly atmosphere.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS OF WORLD PEACE PARLIAMENT REPORTED

GDR Delegate Lange Address

AU251700 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Sep 80 p 6

["To Resolutely Struggle for a Turn to Disarmament: Speech by Inge Lange, head of the GDR delegation at the World Peoples' Parliament for Peace"]

[Text] Mr President, very esteemed friends, the GDR delegates are here to come to terms with everyone and to unite with those who want to preserve our world from a nuclear world war. We are here to deliberate with all men of good will on the requirements that bring us closer to this aim. We are here in order to discuss what the people can and must do to erect an insurmountable obstacle to the war-mongering policy of confrontation.

The Paramount Issue of the Present Times

The paramount issue of the present times, on which depends our life as well as that of future generations, is the termination of the arms race and the transition to concrete and effective disarmament steps. In accomplishing this the inflammable material for a new world war would be reduced, and considerable means would be released for solving urgent problems of mankind, for economic, cultural and social progress.

The arms race in turn burdens all peoples, questions whatever has been laboriously achieved on the road to detente in the seventies, sows distrust and, in the literal sense of the word, is tantamount to materially preparing a new war.

This causes concern. Undoubtedly the overwhelming majority of people desire peace. But one must not hope inactively for peace. Peace must be fought for, and not only on the eve of a war but at the right time--today. Nor should everybody fight isolated, by himself, and hence weakly. The peace forces of all countries should fight jointly and thus successfully.

The peoples have been unable thus far to achieve a turn toward detente. This requires more intense activities. We regard the most important concern of this peace congress to deliberate here in Sofia on these new exertions in the peace struggle.

Keeping in mind the historic lessons and unsolved problems of mankind, the peace forces throughout the world have been called upon even more resolutely to struggle for complementing political detente with military detente, and for making it thus irreversible. This cannot and must not be a mere cause of concern for governments.

A Powerful Barrier Against War Mongers

Joint actions by people of the most varied political and religious views for the consolidation of peace increasingly prove to be a powerful barrier against the forces of war and reaction. Many powerful actions are evidence of this.

As is well known, the socialist states have put on the table a realistic constructive program acceptable to all. It contains numerous considerations and ideas of other states and politicians. This peace program of the Warsaw Pact, the Soviet Union's proposal for negotiations about nuclear medium-range missiles and the forward-based U.S. nuclear bases in Western Europe which have been explained here by the Soviet representative, our friend Boris Ponomarev, have been received positively by the peace-loving forces. This is with good reason, for they may overcome the deadlock in military detente. We should make them even more known throughout the entire world.

In this context, we regard as important an understanding as to who is responsible for the exacerbation of the international situation, who honestly and constructively strives for the preservation of peace and detente, and who promotes the material preparations for war. It is those forces that are striving for a change in the military equilibrium, and for military superiority over the socialist countries, that have adopted the NATO long-term arms program, have plastered the world with more than 200 military bases, and are further expanding them. These forces are to keep the fascist dictators in Latin America, South Korea and South Africa in power. They are responsible for the Camp David conspiracy, and are depriving the Palestinian people of their vital rights.

After the attempt at incorporating the neutron bomb in NATO's arms arsenal floundered against the peoples' opposition, another attempt is being made with the Brussels NATO decision to upset the military balance and obtain an instrument of pressure and blackmail in order to enforce the NATO policy on a worldwide basis.

These examples could be multiplied at random. They all prove unambiguously that the whips of the arms race and of the confrontation course can be found in the most aggressive circles of the United States and NATO. Hence the protest of peace-loving mankind must be aimed at them.

The U.S. administration has now agreed to opening talks about medium-range nuclear missiles and the advanced nuclear bases in Western Europe, proposed by the Soviet Union. A specific result of these negotiations would be achieved earlier, and any attempts at delaying and procrastination would be prevented more safely, if more peoples in all states would voice their demand for early positive results from these negotiations and for the necessary ratification of SALT II.

In Our Country Nobody Profits From Armament

Esteemed friends, the GDR citizens assess the current situation with a sober mind and confidence at the same time. We do not ignore the new looming dangers against which we know how to arm ourselves. We feel deeply linked with all peace-loving forces, which will not permit the policy of detente to be foiled.

It is because peace most deeply agrees with the nature of socialism and with its social aims, and because under socialism nobody profits from armaments, that our state, the GDR, is one of the countries that stand in the front ranks of the peace struggle. The peace forces throughout the world can count on us any time.

Our delegation has the mandate of all strata of our peoples, of all political parties and mass organizations.

Delegate Statements

AU260952 Sofia BTA in English 0805 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 26 Sep (BTA)--Before the newsmen of Radio Sofia many participants in the World Peace Parliament have expressed views, assessments and ideas in favor of peace, against the attempts of imperialism and reaction to bring the world on the brink of devastation.

Luis Corvalan: "I think that it was a very good choice to have Bulgaria as host of the World Peace Parliament. The motherland of Georgi Dimitrov has a very clear and firm position in the struggle for disarmament, a position on which she stands together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

"Solidarity with our struggle, the international solidarity with the peoples of Latin America manifested during the struggle of the people of Nicaragua and now in connection with El Salvador and Bolivia, with the plebiscites in Chile, is of enormous importance because it is a colossal force reaching as a stimulus the interior of our countries.

Gordon Shaffer, chairman of the British Committee for European Security and Cooperation, member of the Presidium of the World Peace Council: "I am confident that the participants in the peace parliament in Sofia will leave for home with fresh strength for further mobilization of their people in the struggle for peace.

"The speech of Mr Todor Zhivkov before the parliament is a far-sighted speech of a far-reaching scope."

Yasir 'Arafat: "I attach great importance to this parliament and am firmly confident that positive and constructive decisions will be taken here.

"The relations between the Bulgarian and the Palestinian people are very deep, are strategical relations we are constantly trying to develop and strengthen further."

'Abdul-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, member of the Executive Committee and official speaker for the PLO, in reply to a question on the so-called 'new European initiative' on the Middle East issue pointed out that Western Europe has failed to prove so far that it pursues a policy independent of that of the USA. The latest developments have shown that it is still under American influence, still obeys the American pressure. That is why we cannot say that there is such a thing as European initiative, stressed the PLO speaker.

Salim Harib, chairman of the Information Committee with the People's Front for Liberation of Oman: "The World Peace Parliament in Sofia has been called in a complex and dangerous situation that is why its target is to work out a platform for the achievement of peace and detente, as well as to mobilize the forces of all world peoples against imperialism, which has been increasing its military strength and potential in all parts of the world, and especially in the Middle East, Somalia, Egypt, Oman, the Island of Diego Garcia and Bahrain".

(Fahed al-Kawasme), former mayor of Hebron (Palestinian): "The threat posed by the influence and plots of imperialism in the Middle East cannot but evoke the anxiety and concern of the peoples. A forum like this parliament, a forum of peace, is aimed at achieving or charting out the way by means of documents and decisions for achieving peace for the peoples".

(Bjupesh Gupta), member of the Indian Parliament and head of the parliamentary group of the Indian Communist Party: "The profound analysis of the current international situation made by Mr Todor Zhivkov before the peace parliament does not give rise to pessimism and defeatism. On the contrary, it shows that, irrespective of the fact that the forces of war and aggression are very active, the forces of peace and national independence are far stronger now."

(Hortensia Bussi de Allende) (Chile): "I think that this rostrum will evoke strong response in unmasking, first of all, the dictatorships of South America, in unmasking the so-called south cone pact and its aggressive plans."

Enrique Molina, rector of the Central University of Caracas: "The World Peace Parliament acquires international significance especially now when the dark powers of war make an armed clash possible".

Teodato Hunguana, minister of justice of the People's Republic of Mozambique: "This is a world parliament, a parliament of all forces who fight for peace. That is why we are regarding it as a forum of wide perspective, of multicontinental perspective, one can even say-of global perspective".

Nino Pasti, life senator of Italy, former deputy secretary general of NATO: "The goal of the new U.S. 'limited nuclear strategy' is to give the USA sufficient strategical nuclear power to defeat the USSR and its military potential.

"All U.S. decisions for military readiness were taken long before the events in Afghanistan. The USSR is not a military aggressive force. It is NATO and China who have aggressive military structure".

(Stavros Kanelopoulos), chairman of the Pan-Hellenic committee in support of the Cypriot people: "Detente and the curbing of the arms race is particularly important for us, the Greeks, because we have American bases on our soil and we are object of imperialist encroachments.

"President Carter's limited nuclear war is an outrage and hypocrisy because it actually means nuclear death. There is no such thing as a limited nuclear war. The war will be total and will mean a catastrophe for Europe and the world".

(Mihail Tabakudis), chairman of the Federation of Cypriot Teachers and chairman of the Cypriot Security and Cooperation Committee: "The World Peace Parliament will solve many important international issues which reduce to the question of consolidation of peace, disarmament, world detente and arresting of the arms race".

(Lambros Papas), member of the Politburo of the Cyprus ruling party: "I am confident that this biggest world forum will enable an ever greater number of people to understand that arms are leading mankind to destruction. If the people understand this, then mankind will be able to overcome all economic difficulties, will help the underdeveloped countries and all other nations tormented by hunger".

Bruce Magguson, member of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Communist Party: "All issues discussed by the peace parliament are important for Canada. The question of natural resources is important to us. We are interested in the new international economic order because Canada is striving to break away from the imperialist colossus--USA.

El Salvador Delegate Interview

AU261705 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 26 Sep (BTA)--"We are in a phase defined as preinsurrectional. There is very little time left to the final offensive for toppling the military-fascist Christian Democratic junta and the establishment of a democratic and anti-imperialist revolutionary government", said Mr Salvador Samayoa, head of the delegation of the Democratic Revolutionary Front of Salvador at the World Peace Parliament, before a BTA reporter.

Mr Samayoa stressed that at present all strata of the people of El Salvador are united in the Democratic Revolutionary Front, which includes all mass organizations. The people are rendering all-round help to the military-political vanguard of the front--the United Revolutionary Administration.

"The junta is in a complete political and social vacuum", said Mr Samayoa. "Its leaders, about fifteen Christian Democratic politicians, are isolated even from the masses of Christian Democrats who joined the Democratic Revolutionary Front. The junta relies only on the arms and on the help of the USA".

Mr Samayoa underlined that, facing the inevitable people's victory, the junta has launched a campaign of extermination against the people of El Salvador. Tens of thousands have found salvation abroad, others sought refuge in the six camps organized in churches and monasteries in the interior.

"The desperation of the junta has infected their patrons--the United States", said Mr Samayoa. "After the failure of all its diplomatic moves, including its attempt to send to El Salvador troops of the Organization of the American States, the USA takes orientation now to a direct armed interference. The officially announced military aid to the El Salvador regime amounts in a year alone to 169 per cent of the aid given in the whole period since 1950 to that country. The USA is trying to arrange a 'sanitary cordon' strengthening military regimes in Honduras and Guatemala and sending to the junta Saigon and Somozan mercenaries. As a last resort, Washington threatens with a direct armed interference.

"In spite of this all the unity and combat spirit of the masses will prove decisive and we are confident that our country will become soon another free territory in America", stressed Mr Samayoa.

Dwelling on the split in the junta, Mr Samayoa emphasized that there is not only a neo-fascist section in the armed forces bur a democratically-oriented group as well. He added that the Democratic Revolutionary Front is ready to take in its ranks all the military willing to join the struggle of the people, but that it will never agree to a Zimbabwe-type decision proposed by certain officers, i.e. after an army purge to merge the revolutionary forces with it. "We declare firmly: First we will beat fascism and then will leave in the army those who are ready to obey our leadership", said Mr Samayoa.

In connection with the allegations in certain newspapers that the revolutionary forces in El Salvador are ready to raise a desperate uprising in order to forestall the revolutionary downslide, Mr Samayoa underlined that the Democratic Revolutionary Front will never undertake an attack guided by desperation. The fact is that there is a strongly expressed revolutionary situation in the country and the repressions launched by the junta instead of fear are triggering off an upsurge. "Desperate are actually the junta and its patrons from Washington, who are powerless to stop the chain reaction: Yesterday it was Nicaragua, now it is El Salvador, tomorrow it will be Guatemala and Honduras. That is why the USA is trying to broaden the scope of the conflict in the region, to neutralize Nicaragua and the revolutionary movement in the other countries. That is it organizes provocations against Cuba. It is well aware that not merely a small country like El Salvador is at stake but the whole region of Central America", stressed the Salvadoran revolutionary.

International Public Court Session

AU261659 Sofia BTA in English 1510 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 25 Sep (BTA)--Today the International Public Court of the World Peace Parliament opened its sessions in Sofia.

In the dock were the Chinese chauvinism and hegemonism, the blood-stained clique of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, the dictator of Haiti, Jean Claude Duvalier and the military junta of El Salvador and the main defendant--the American imperialism.

They were accused of violating human rights and of crimes against humanity.

Among the eyewitnesses was jurist (Ngo Batang) who accused the Beijing leadership of expansionism in Southeast Asia in collusion with the American imperialism. The Chinese are thus making its first step to their coveted dream of world hegemony.

She said that the Chinese aggression against Vietnam has roused the world's indignation with its mediaeval barbarity. "They fought against the old men, against the women and the children, against the hospitals, the schools, the industrial plants, the forests and the domestic animals". The eyewitness found China guilty of:

-Aggression into the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of Vietnam

-Crimes against humanity

-Undermining plots against Vietnam

-Support for the regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary who conducted a policy of genocide in Kampuchea

-Armed provocation against Laos

-Violation of the principles of the nonaligned

-Endangering peace in the world

The court on the staff of which are prominent Bulgarian jurists, Mr (Walid Sodi), chairman of the Human Rights Commission at the United Nations, and Mr (Horacio Sevilla Borja), executive secretary of the Latin American Human Rights Associations, found the Beijing leadership guilty of the crimes against the life and property of citizens, of military crimes and crimes against peace and mankind and appealed for a mass public campaign against Chinese expansionism.

The Kampucheans (Vandi Koon), doctor of sociology, and (Thi Maya), accused the regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary of annihilation of half of the population of Kampuchea, of the educational and health care networks in the country, of the entire intellectual potential and of Buddhist religion.

"Kampuchea is a grave of the Pol Pot victims," they said. The witnesses pointed out that the regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary has been inculcating feelings of national antagonism towards Thailand and Laos and had waged a total war against Vietnam. They stressed that the Chinese rulers had been incessantly aiding and abetting the cruel regime seeking to create an experimental model of a new "cultural" revolution in Kampuchea.

The Kampuchean representatives appealed to the whole world to acknowledge the government of Heng Samrin as the sole lawful government of Kampuchea.

(Susi Castro) from Haiti said the hereditary dictatorship of Duvalier stood as a symbol of terror, arbitrariness and total violation of every human right.

"The entire country is a prison. More than 40,000 political adversaries of the regime have been murdered so far. All the organizations are banned. The country is drowned in misery, while Duvalier is growing richer and richer. More than 1,000,000 emigrated from Haiti, she said. (Susi Castro) said that the United States is constantly increasing their aid to the regime of Duvalier and the transnational companies are constantly increasing their capital investments in the country.

Dr (Raymon Bera) accused the regime of Duvalier in trade in slaves. He said that up to now 2761 Haitian workers have been sold to the Dominican Republic.

"It is high time the world changes its exotic notion of Haiti", he stressed.

(Marianela Garcia Bitos) from El Salvador stressed that the systematic violation of human rights, the murders and the political terror are American stereotypes through which the formulae of violation and fear operates.

(Norma Guevara) of the same country said that the United States are conducting a genocide war for the annihilation of the people of El Salvador. She called on the world public to express solidarity with El Salvador.

The World Peace Parliament of Nations has condemned the actions of the military junta of El Salvador.

World Peace Parliament Charter

AU271921 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 27 Sep (BTA)--"To live in peace--this is a sacred and inalienable right of every man and every nation. Peace--this common and precious possession is the chief condition and prerequisite for progress--this is the main idea of the basic document passed by 2260 delegates to the World Peace Parliament.

"For the violation of this right blame should be borne by the authors of the so-called 'new nuclear strategy' in the foundation of which lies the monstrous doctrine of 'the limited nuclear war.' No 'limited', 'local' or 'continuous' nuclear war is possible. Inevitably it will turn into a general nuclear holocaust" stresses the charter.

The participants in the five-day debates, representatives of different mass organizations and movements, different political parties, cultural figures, scientists, religious men, public figures and politicians declared: "Stop the rate of armaments growth--this is the most urgent task of today. The sole way of curbing the arms race are the negotiations based on the strict observation of the principles of equality and equal security. There is no other alternative."

It is stressed in the charter that any further heightening of international tension is an apparent recurrence of the oil imperial policy of world-wide domination. In service of these purposes, "zones of vital interests" are indiscriminately proclaimed in various parts of the world, and "emergency deployment corps" are set up, which actually pose a threat to peace, to national security and the freedom of peoples.

The charter calls for the abolition of all forms of discrimination, for the crushing down of all artificial barriers in international trade, of all forms of inequality, dictation and exploitation in economic relations. It is said that the reform of the economic relations upon the principles of justice and equality is a legitimate right of every nation.

"The policy of destabilization of the progressive regimes in the developing countries is actually an aggression carried out with the aid of psychological, economic, political and other methods, including military intervention. This is an assassination attempt on the right to peace" the delegates say

They stress that the cold war, the confrontation and the military hysteria are obstacles to the social progress of mankind and most of all to the basic rights and freedoms of man.

The charter pays attention also to the tasks of the mass media. The need is stressed for the mass media to be in service of the cause of peace, and not in service of the interests of the military and industrial complexes, not to spread falsehood and misinformation with a view to deceive public opinion.

In conclusion the need is stressed of rallying all the peaceloving forces in the struggle for the preservation of peace in the world.

"War is not inevitable. Peace can be preserved and strengthened!" the document emphasizes.

'Arafat-Israeli Delegates Meeting

AU271459 Sofia BTA in English 1446 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 27 Sep (BTA)--The World Peace Parliament of Nations took a stand today for the defence of two deputies in the Israeli Knesset, who met the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, Yasir 'Arafat, here.

At today's closing plenary session of the World Parliament more than 2000 delegates welcomed with long applause the appeal by chairman of the World Peace Council Romesh Chandra--"parliament to stand for the defence of Charlie Biton and Tewfik Tewbi, deputies in the Knesset, members of the Israeli Communist Party and of the Israeli peaceful delegation here, because of the evidence obtained in Sofia that the reactionary forces in Israel have launched a campaign against them". Proposing the intermediation of the World Peace Council for organizing an official meeting between the PLO and the peace-loving forces in Israel, Romesh Chandra said: "Such a meeting must be organized. It would symbolize the desire for peace of the peoples in the Middle East". Romesh Chandra specified that the meeting of the Israeli delegates with Yasir 'Arafat, held a few days ago here, was a "meeting for acquaintance".

In the meantime it became known that two days ago Tewfik Tewbi gave statements on the meeting with 'Arafat to the Israeli radio. Probably this statement has caused the campaign launched by the reactionary forces in Israel.

GDR, U.S. Delegation Talks

LD261250 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0745 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 26 Sep (ADN)--The GDR delegation to the Sofia international forum had a cordial meeting on Thursday evening with the U.S. delegation. In the course of the friendly talks, held in the GDR cultural and information center building, the fundamental stance of the World Parliament of opposing the imperialist instigators of the arms race and the path of confrontation was reiterated, along with the desire of the peoples of the world for peace.

On behalf of the U.S. delegation James Jackson, member of the National Committee of the U.S. Communist Party, expressed a high opinion of the GDR's work in socialist construction, which represents a sizable contribution to the safeguarding of peace in Europe and the world.

The head of the GDR delegation, Inge Lange, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, said that given the mandate of the parties and mass organizations working together in the GDR National Front, the GDR delegation to this parliament had held out its hand to all those who were determined to counter the threat of war. "In solidarity with the representatives of the 'other America,' in joint action with all those who are resolved to put a barrier in the way of the instigators of the arms race, we will be victorious." Prof Guenther Drefahl, president of the GDR Peace Council, had warm words of acknowledgement for the difficult struggle of all those in the United States who oppose the arms lunacy and the policy of aggression.

The "other America" was represented at this World Parliament by a large delegation representing the most diverse political, religious and social organizations, the secretary general of the American Peace Council, Michael Meyerson, replied. He briefed the GDR parliamentarians on the courageous stand of the progressive forces of his country in the dispute with Washington over armament. During the evening there were also talks between CDU Chairman Gerald Goetting and Reverend Joseph Frazier, between trade unionists, art and cultural workers and other representatives of the two countries in the Sofia World Parliament.

LENART WARNS OF IMPERIALIST EXPLOITATION OF POLISH SITUATION

LD271903 Prague CTK in English 1400 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Prague, 27 Sep (CTK)--Josef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, called today for vigilance and unity of the socialist countries in the face of imperialist intrigues and strategic plans.

Speaking at a meeting here marking the "Railwaymen's Day" in Czechoslovakia, Lenart said that a dangerous situation developed in the world, because the forces of imperialist are trying to bury detente and plunge the world into the cold war period.

Imperialist circles now pin great hopes on the events in Poland where the situation deteriorated when antisocilaist elements exploited certain socio-political problems in the country for attacks on the social system, Lenart said.

Just as in Czechoslovakia in the late 1960's, the right in Poland is trying to abuse justified criticism in order to discredit socialism and the working-class party, to weaken its internationalist ties and to tear Poland from the family of socialist countries.

Lenart said that the "concern" in the capitalist countries for the social position of the Polish working class lays bare the hypocrisy of imperialism and its agencies of ideological subversion.

While trade union rights are being trampled upon in the West, its politicians incite Polish workers to strike, call for "free" unions, for pluralism. "And in this choir of those who pretend to be Poland's latter-day friends, voices are also heard of the revanchists calling for a revision of the borders," Lenart said.

The consolidation efforts in Poland are being followed very attentively in Czechoslovakia, and their successful continuation is hoped for. The process involves efforts at consolidating the party and restoring the whole political system, at winning workers', farmers' and intellectuals' support for the policy of the party. It is a struggle for pushing through the principles of internationalism, for unmasking the antisocialist forces, and for centering the endeavour of the working people on honest work.

Lenart underlined that just as in the past, in good times, also now, when they are grappling with difficulties, Polish communists and working people can rely on the solidarity of the communists and the people of Czechoslovakia and the other socialist countries. "This solidarity and aid is attested to also by the results of the talks which Polish officials had recently with representatives of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries."

Lenart also stressed that Czechoslovakia fully supports the new peace proposals of the Soviet Union, and takes an ever more active part in the struggle for the preservation and strengthening of peace. This plicy, corresponding to the interests of the nations of the whole world, can be based on the growing economic might of the socialist community, which already accounts for 34 percent of the world's industrial production, Lenart said.

U.S., WEST SAID ENCOURAGING POLISH DISSIDENTS

LD271216 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Radio Prague's Slvaka Komonova comments on the present developments in Poland, which continue to remain at the center of the world attention.

However, she writes, not always do they draw the attention of those who sincerely want to help the Polish working people. American reactionary trade unions, together with West German revanchists, are hurriedly offering financial aid to Polish workers, together with advice as to what they demand from the Polish leadership; and the radio stations Radio Free Europe, Deutsche Welle or the Voice of America are also advising the kind of demands which should be put forward. These voices are inciting dissident circles in Poland which are ready to provoke all kinds of action against the socialist system. One of the leaders of the Polish dissidents, Jacek Kuron, granted a telephone interview for Swedish television, and when asked whether he expected any more radical steps from the Polish leadership, presumably against dissidents, he said: "What more radical steps? They are well aware of the fact that if they undertook anything more radical the local committees would be set on fire and they would be hanged."

But who are these people such as Kuron and what are their aims? They are certainly no friends of the Polish workers, though they would like to pretend to be, especially in their championing of the so-called independent nations. They are adventurers who want to fight the socialist regime and their program of burning and hanging can hardly be accepted by the broad masses of the Polish working people. The working class has always fought against the capitalist system and has no intention to return to it, and to return to the capitalists the factories, banks or the land. The working class is interested in building up an advanced socialist society with all the advantages which only the socialist system can offer, and the trade unions, which these dissidents would like to manipulate with, have identical aims.

Similarly to the dissident Kuron, another enemy of Poland, Leszek Moczulski, the so-called leader of the Confederation for Independent Poland, told the West German television that he supports the liquidation of the socialist regime in Poland and that his main aim is a struggle with the communist regime itself. There we have two figures who quite openly and clearly defend a hostile program contrary to the interests of the working people, whom they want to misuse for their aims.

The support which the West grants to the dissident circles in Poland is by no means small. It does not include only financial aid and propaganda. Some political personalities are showing how they would welcome nonsocialist development in Poland, for instance, the presidential candidate Ronald Reagan and the present President, Jimmy Carter. Ronald Reagan invited to one of his election meetings Mr Stanislaw Walesa, the man who emigrated to the United States 7 years ago and who is the father of Lech Walesa, the so-called independent union leader. And Jimmy Carter even received him in the White House. The reason is not that this Polish emigre would be so sympathetic a person as that both of them would like to make friends with him. It was a political provocation, a political demonstration and an attempt to interfere in Poland's internal affairs. Stanislaw Walesa spoke in the name of the Polish working people, and thanked President Carter for the U.S. aid afforded to Poland. Those in whose name he spoke had never entrusted him with such a task.

COMMENTATOR WARNS ABOUT 'INTRIGUES' AGAINST POLAND, SOCIALISM

AU251806 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Sep 80 p 7

[Julius P. Loerincz article: "Intrigues Against Poland and Socialism; Clouds of Poisonous Arrows"]

[Text] Children have an extraordinary feeling for wondrous tales and for stories in the realm between reality and fantasy and dreams; but they immediately unmask silly tales and deceit.

However, the American newspaper the Boston GLOBE still believes in the complete naivity of adults, too, and particularly in the people's lack of information. That is why a few days ago it insisted to its readers that the American intelligence service had announced to the paper that it had noted unusual military activity in the GDR and the Soviet Union, activity connected with the events in Poland. If all this had remained on the pages of the Boston GLOBE, it would be all right--one is scarcely surprised at anything occurring in this psychological war against socialism. But this misinformation was immediately followed by confirmation from official American authorities! Nevertheless, it could not be upheld; and so it was later "slightly amended," and in fact retracted. The bubble exploded, but the poisonous arrow had already been released.

Yesterday, this fabrication was personally rejected by Helmut Schmidt, FRG federal chancellor, who said in an interview to the newspaper BILD ZEITUNG that his government had no such reports. He very aptly called this "information about military activity" and its connection with the events in Poland "attempts to aggravate the situation."

Yes, this is true. Perhaps they [not specified] simultaneously want to ease their black conscience, burdened by the plans to cause certain states to deviate from the path of socialist development, to separate these states from the socialist community and to "destabilize" socialism. But they will scarcely worry about their conscience. The "protectors" of Polish sovereignty and allegedly also of the workers' rights--"protectors" neither invited nor welcomed by honest Polish communists and other working people--are not only interfering in the internal affairs of the Polish state, but even sending out poisonous arrows with which they would like to weaken Poland's relations with the fraternal socialist states.

They have their antisocialist allies also in Poland. The Polish weekly POLITYKA wrote about one of them a few days ago. The man concerned is the "preeminent" Leszek Moczulski, who had given an interview to West German television. He had no scruples in appealing for breaking off the ties of alliance with the Soviet Union. He declared that "the free trade unions are the first phase for us, so that we may organize all Poles in the fight against the communist regime...." He could scarcely have said it more plainly; and perhaps he will even be "scolded" for this. Thus the counterrevolution is becoming bolder. Obviously it is this fact that permits the French newspaper LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS to write with satisfaction, referring also to other people like Moczulski, that "difficult days await" the PZPR's leadership. This is a threat which probably also stems from a knowledge of the extent to which the West is intervening in Poland's internal affairs. We recall, for instance, that quite recently coded radio messages broadcast from Western Europe to Poland were intercepted even in Israel--as the newspaper Jerusalem POST wrote....

The messages probably contained instructions for Moczulski and his friends on how to work "socialism in a different, better and more democratic way." In this connection the Warsaw POLITYKA pointed out that one cannot shrug away Moczulski by saying that he is an irresponsible person, an official of some kind of "confederation for free Poland," whom one should not bang one's head over. POLITYKA points out that "in several Polish cities he has at least several hundred followers. One could find even more people with this frame of mind." What he is preaching is dangerous as a program and concept, and that is why this Moczulski must be driven away, POLITYKA concludes.

In this context the words of Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at the sixth session of the party's Central Committee resound with extreme urgency: "We will analyze the sources of tension with the utmost consistency; we will liquidate them so that such a dramatic situation will never again recur. But it must be seen that the fight is not solely to renew the confidence of the workers class and the working people. We are simultaneously waging a sharp fight against the adversary.... We will resolutely defend the cause of socialism and the vital interests of our people's state." In the same manner we will also defend the fraternal and friendly relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries against the clouds of poisonous arrows of foreign reaction and of antisocialist forces. That is why Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, stressed in his speech in Bydgoscz: "Anyone attempting to cast doubt on the significance which the union [zvazok] with the Soviet Union and all socialist countries has for Poland is in reality against the vital interests of our fatherland. That is why we proceed, and will proceed, sternly against all those who cast doubt on this union."

PRAGUE TV INTERVIEWS AFGHAN DEFENSE MINISTER

LD282236 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Unidentified Prague television correspondent's interview with Afghan National Defense Minister Mohammad Rafi' in Kabul--recorded--date not specified--questions in Czech, Rafi's replies in Dari fading into Czech translation]

[Text] [Question] Comrade General, can you tell our television viewers what the current situation is in the provinces bordering Pakistan?

[Answer] Prior to answering your question, let me thank you for visiting our republic to see the situation in our country. In connection with your question I should like to say that after the April revolution, the big landowners, the feudal lords, as well as other elements of internal reaction opposed the revolution in an effort to revert the course of developments. It was, above all, U.S. imperialists and Chinese chauvinists who wanted to use their resistance. They also found significant allies for their efforts in the ranks of Pakistani militarists and among the reactionaries of the Arab world. Jointly, they organized and are organizing armed detachments on Pakistan territory whose aim is to disturb peaceful life in Afghanistan. This situation has demanded that we form special border guard detachments whose task is to prevent the enemies of the revolution from crossing into Afghan territory. I can say that these new detachments, together with the army and voluntary detachments, have dealt numerous hard blows to the enemy and, at present, have prevented the enemy from crossing the border.

[Question] How large are the groups which at present are fighting on the territory of Afghanistan against the revolutionary government?

[Answer] I can say that the majority of counterrevolutionary groups are now located not on Afghan territory, but in neighboring Pakistan, where they have been undergoing special training under the control of U.S., Chinese and Egyptian instructors. As far as Afghanistan is concerned I can quite responsibily say that not a single town, not a single province are under the enemy's control. Moreover, it is characteristic for the present stage of the revolution that the initiative to stand up against the terrorists stems from the people.

Because they suffered a great deal from the activities of the bandits they are voluntarily joining the resistance groups and, together with the army, are fighting against the counterrevolutionaries, which is proving decisive in this struggle and [word indistinct].

PREMIER STROUGAL MEETS VISITING IPU CHAIRMAN

LD272239 Prague CTK in English 1758 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Prague, 27 Sep (CTK)--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal assured today the visiting chairman of the Interparliamentary Union, Rafael Caldera, that Czechoslovakia will continue to actively support the activities of the union which correspond to the present endeavour and needs of progressive countries.

The premier appreciated the importance of the Interparliamentary Union's efforts to expand and intensify international peace cooperation and to achieve closer ties between nations, in the spirit of the Helsinki conference on security and cooperation.

Lubomir Strougal and Rafael Caldera stressed the need for steps that would lead to lessening of international tension and disarmament, and to the solution of other pressing problems and questions.

CHNOUPEK MEETS FINNISH, PHILIPPINE COUNTERPARTS IN NEW YORK

LD281346 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, who is heading a Czechoslovak delegation at the 35th United Nations General Assembly, has met with Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vaeyrynen in New York. The two ministers examined the state of Czechoslovak-Finnish relations and noted that their positive development is serving the relaxation of international tension. They also exchanged views on questions connected with the agenda at the United Nations General Assembly.

Bohuslav Chnoupek also met with Philippines Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo. They discussed some aspects of relations between the two countries as well as topical international problems which are the subject of discussions at the United Nations General Assembly.

DISSIDENT JOURNALIST OTTA BENAROVA RELEASED

NC271005 Paris AFP in English 0926 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Prague, 27 Sep (AFP)--Czech dissident Otta Bednarova has been conditionally released from a three year prison term for health reasons, sources close to the Charter 77 group reported here today.

Mrs Bedarova, 53, a former television journalist, was jailed with five other people last October on a charge of inciting rebellion, which seemingly arose out of her association with the Committee for People Unjustly Charged.

She has been in and out of a prison hospital several times during the past year with a liver and pancreas complaint and her poor health and weight loss has been a cause for serious concern among her associates recently.

The release follows appeals for clemency to the Czech Government by her sons, also signatories to the dissident Charter 77 group which monitored the Helsinki accords.

During the peak of her journalistic career, about 10 years ago, Ms Bedarova specialised in investigate reports into government abuses.

FOREIGN MINISTER FISCHER MEETS WITH GROMYKO, OTHERS AT UN

Meeting With Gromyko

AU251535 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Sep 80 p 5

[Excerpts] At talks in New York on Tuesday Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and his USSR counterpart discussed a series of foreign policy problems resulting from the most recent meeting between Erich Honecker and Leonid Brezhnev in the Crimea.

The ministers paid particular attention to problems related to preserving and consolidating international detente, containing the arms race and reducing the danger of war in Europe and throughout the entire world. They underscored the determination of the GDR and the Soviet Union to stubbornly endorse the implementation of the program of the May session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states. In addition, an exchange of views took place with respect to some specific questions of the 35th UN General Assembly session.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship; cordiality and full agreement.

Further Meetings

LD260908 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0100 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] United Nations/New York, 26 Sep (ADN)--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer had further meetings and talks in New York yesterday on the sidelines of the 35th UN General Assembly session. He met the Ruediger Von Wechmar president of the UN General Assembly, and his counterparts Bohuslav Chnoupek (CSSR), Jean Francois-Poncet (France), Hassan Belkhodja (Tunisia), Brian Lenihan (Ireland), Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb (Belgium), and Mochtar Kusumaatmaja (Indonesia).

MOZAMBIQUE PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES ON VISIT

LD290402 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2200 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] A delegation of the Mozambique People's Assembly began a visit of several days to the GDR today. It is headed by Marcelino dos Santos, president of the parliament. During their stay, the members of the delegation will have talks with GDR People's Chamber deputies and local government representatives and will visit enterprises and establishments in Potsdam Bezirk and Schwerin Berzirk.

TRADE TALKS WITH TURKEY END, PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD262308 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1753 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 26 Sep (ADN)--The first meeting of the mixed commission on the trade agreement and the agreement on economic, technical, industrial and scientific cooperation between the GDR Government and the Government of the Republic of Turkey ended in Berlin on Friday with the signing of the concluding protocol.

The delegations of the two countries led by Jochen Steyer, director general in the GDR Ministry of Foreign Trade, and Rahmi Guemruekcueoglu, deputy secretary general for economic affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey, discussed questions of developing the exchange of goods and opportunities for economic cooperation.

During his visit to the GDR, the head of the Turkish delegation was received for a talk by the member of the GDR Council of Ministers, Dr Gerhard Beil, state secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Trade. The Turkish side here stressed interest in expanding economic relations with the GDR.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH FEDERATION SYNOD CONCLUDES

AU251712 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 24 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Leipzig (NZ)--On the afternoon of 23 September, the fourth session of the Third Synod of the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR ended in the community hall of Leipzig-Connewitz's Paul Gerhardt congregation. In addition to important problems such as the churches' contribution to preserving and consolidating peace and to a number of essential church themes, further work on the recommendations of the Eisenach delgates' assembly about setting up a "United Evangelical Church" occupied the federation synod up to the last moment.

Lack of certainty and the absence of binding deadlines had been criticized in the first draft of a "joint resolution for gradual implementation of a binding community." Subsequently, the synod's legal committee submitted an amended version, on the last day of deliberations, which takes into consideration the wish to speed up the joining of churches into a more binding community. Under this version, a new shape will be given to the community of participating churches and to their unions until 1985. By that time, this community of churches will have acquired shape as a "church of the community of churches."

In a greetings speech to the federal synod, Dr Glen G. Williams (Geneva), secretary general of the Conference of European Churches (KEK), valued the ecumenical activities of the Evangelical churches in the GDR. He particularly thanked them for their constructive cooperation in that ecumenical body. Documents prepared by representatives of the GDR Church Federation have always elicited a strong response in the KEK. The GDR churches have performed recognized work following the Helsinki CSCE, as well as in preparation for the second CSCE follow-up meeting, which will take place in Madrid in November, Dr Williams underscored.

STOPH EXPRESSES GRATITUDE IN LETTER TO CHURCH BISHOP

LD290358 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0545 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Excerpt] In a recent letter to Bishop Albrecht Schoenherr, chairman of the conference of governing church bodies, Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, has expressed his thanks for the ecumenical statements and documents on questions of peace and disarmament which international church bodies have drawn up and issued with the participation of representatives of the GDR Church Federation during recent months. Willi Stoph expressly paid tribute to the sense of responsibility of the churches of our republic and other European church bodies on the questions of safeguarding peace, detente and effective military disarmament. This exchange of letters was also mentioned in the report presented by the Conference of Evangelical Governing Church bodies submitted to the synod of the GDR Church Federation in Leipzig last weekend.

LOSONCZI CONCLUDES AFRICAN TOUR, RETURNS HOME

Activities in Zambia

LD260852 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Our special correspondent, Guyla Bereckzki, reports on the concluding day of Pal Losonczi's visit to Zambia:

Considering that Pal Losonczi's visit to Zambia was meant to serve the establishment of relations, they were held in a friendly, cordial atmosphere. Both Pal Losonczi and Kenneth Kaunda have expressed the hope that this first meeting will be the beginning of a long process of cooperation. It is a task for the coming months and years to make the multifaceted relations as rich as possible.

During their talks, the two heads of state surveyed the present tense international situation. They stated that although in the southern part of the continent the struggle for independence and for liberation from oppression has reached its final stage, a great deal remains to be done to eliminate racial discrimination, exploitation and colonialism forever in Africa.

Naturally, the brief but friendly discussions between the two politicians did not concern only Africa. Pal Losonczi and Kenneth Kaunda agreed that the general attack by the forces of international reaction and imperialism against the policy of detente, aimed at disturbing the balance of strength and the gaining of superiority, is threatening the peace and security of the entire world. This will all be outlined in greater detail in the joint communique, which is to be published tomorrow. It will also deal with the documents which have been signed by the members of Pal Losonczi's entourage.

Having spoken with colleagues and specialists during this brief visit, I believe that I am safe in saying that there are many possibilities for the development of cooperation. For example, in the sphere of agriculture, Zambia requires foreign assistance in the development of farms and large animal husbandry establishments. Precisely because of the experiences gained in Africa, Hungarian specialists have acquired a great deal of practice in this area. Zambia can be a solvent, good partner, and thus I believe that it would be worthwhile to devote time and energy to good market research.

Finally, here are the more important and interesting events in today's program. Early this morning the president of the Presidential Council flew to Livingstone. He first visited the Natural Science Museum and became acquainted with the life and work of Dr Livingstone. It was he who discovered Victoria Falls, which he named after the queen of England. On Lozonczi's return to Lusaka, the specialists will sign various documents, and then the president of the Presidential Council will attend the banquet given by Dr Kenneth Kaunda in honor of his Hungarian guests.

Accord with Zambia

LD260904 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] A Hungarian-Zambian commercial, scientific-technical and cultural agreement has been signed in Lusaka. The agreement was prepared by ministerial leaders and their Zambian counterparts during Pal Losonczi's visit.

The president of the Presidential Council ended his visit to Zambia today. This evening, at a banquet given his honor, he said that there are many opportunities for expanding cooperation between the two countries. He also mentioned that the struggle against colonial oppression demanded great sacrifices from the countries of Africa, among them Zambia, particularly with regard to the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe for independence. Pal Losonczi stressed that in the present international siutuation there is a need for the cooperation of every country interested in preserving peace.

Stopover in Algiers

LD271704 Budapest MTI in English 1043 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, 26 Sep (MTI)--MTI's special correspondent reports: On its way home the special plane of the president of the Hungarian Presidential Council landed at Algiers airport Friday evening. The stopover was meant for technical reasons as Algeria did not figure on the list of countries to be visited by Pal Losonczi. However, the formal reception and the fact that Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, came to meet Pal Losonczi personally, made the brief stop in Algiers one of the important presidential meetings. The president of Algeria guided Pal Losonczi to his residence at the People's Palace. Then, following personal discussions, he gave a ceremonial dinner in the Hungarian guests' honour.

The president of the Presidential Council is spending the night in Algiers and is scheduled to arrive back in Budapest by midday on Saturday.

Return to Budapest

LD271936 Budapest MTI in English 1707 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, 27 Sep (MTI)--Saturday noon President Pal Losonczi of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic returned to Budapest from Africa where he had paid official, friendly visits to four countries. He was accompanied by his wife and his suite included Mrs Janos Keseru, minister of light industry, Gabor Soos, under secretary of state at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Robert Garai, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Tibor Melega, deputy minister of foreign trade.

On his arrival in Budapest, Pal Losonczi gave a statement to the special correspondent of MTI Hungarian news agency.

[Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 1000 GMT on 27 September, in reporting Losonczi's return, notes that "Rezso Trautmann, vice president of the Presidential Council; Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs; Zsolt Bajnok, chairman of the Information Office; and several members of the Presidential Council welcomed him at Ferihegy Airport."]

Statement to MTI

LD271946 Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, 27 Sep (MTI)--Having arrived back from his trip in four African countries, President Pal Losonczi of the Hungarian Presidential Council gave a statement to MTI on Saturday.

Asked about the actuality of his official, friendly visits, he said: "The African Continent is gaining in weight year by year in the worldwide struggle for social progress. The national liberation drive of the peoples concerned has arrived at its last stage, and the tasks posed by peaceable construction work have moved into the forefront in the countries which have won independence.

In the period of fights and of the elimination of the heritage from colonial past, we have extended committed support to the peoples having embarked on the path of sovereign national existence and prosperity."

Next Pal Losonczi assessed the experience of his high-level talks, stressing: "In all the four countries visited, our talks took place in a creative, comradely and cordial atmosphere, covering topical world affairs and bilateral relations. We can describe in the same way the short but very fruitful discussions we held - in transit - in Cyrpus, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Nigeria and Algeria. It was a good feeling to see that the Hungarian People's Republic, the consistant internationalist policy of our party and government and our achievements in building a socialist society are highly appreciated everywhere. In every country we visited, sincere interest was shown in our experiences of more than three and a half decades standing. Another question we totally agreed on was that we have to draw closer our political, economic, technical-scientific, cultural and other relations and that we should seek further possibilities of boosting cooperation. The fundaments had been laid earlier, while the agreements we signed recently set a more concrete direction and gave richer contents to the utilization of mutual advantages.

"Now after the visit we can also establish," Pal Losonczi went on to say, "that we have come to understand better each other's situation, intentions and endeavours, and thus we can coordinate our moves more manysidedly on various international forums dealing with questions of concern to the entire mankind. We all want peace, detente and disarmament and it is in our common interests to foil the attacks by imperialism and international reaction as well as to observe the peoples' liberty and independence.

"Ethiopia, Tanzania, Mozambique and Zambia stand close to us also because they have chosen the non-capitalist course of development, intending to remedy the maladies of society in a socialist manner. This is what links us: The geographical gap is bridged by the identity of objectives and ideas as well as the shared responsibility we feel for the fate and future of mankind. All this leads us to believe that we have fulfilled our mission and served well rapproachement between our peoples, together with the cause of peace and social progress," concluded Pal Losonczi.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON LOSONCZI VISIT TO MOZAMBIQUE

AU262102 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 Sep 80 p 3

["Hungarian-Mozambique Joint Communique"]

[Text] A joint communique was issued in Maputo on Wednesday on Pal Losonczi's visit to Mozambique. In its preamble, the communique reviews the program of the Presidential Council chairman, and then continues as follows:

Samora Moises Machel and Pal Losonczi have had talks. They informed each other about important aspects of socialist construction in their respective countries. They reviewed the international situation and discussed the position of relations between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Hungarian People's Republic. They concluded that these relations are based on the principles of internationalist solidarity, Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and are mutually beneficial.

The talks were conducted in a warm and comradely atmosphere in the spirit of mutual understanding.

Pal Losonczi reviewed the successes attained by the Hungarian people, under MSZMP leadership, in socialist construction. He stressed the significance of the resolutions passed by the 12th MSZMP Congress on building an advanced socialist society.

The Hungarian president provided information on fraternal cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the socialist countries, the cordial relations being maintained with the nonaligned countries and Hungary's support to the national liberation movements.

Samora Moises Machel highly valued the successes attained by the Hungarian people in building an advanced socialist society. He highly valued the activity of the MSZMP and the Hungarian People's Republic to consolidate international detente, world peace and international security, for the sake of the unity of the international workers movement and in support of the national liberation movements.

President Machel reviewed the successes attained by the Mozambican people, under Frelimo leadership, in transforming the country's social and economic life, liquidating the consequences of colonial rule and creating the organization of a popular democratic state. These are in conformity with the resolutions of the Third Frelimo Congress envisaging the building of a socialist society. President Machel noted that Frelimo has declared the 1980-90 period a decade for liquidating backwardness. In this connection, he stressed the significance of the country-wide political and organizational action program.

The Mozambique president provided information on the peace-loving foreign policy of Frelimo and the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique, whose objective is to foster the unity of the world revolutionary movement, promote the complete liberation of the African Continent, and prevent the division of the African countries and imperialist endeavors to pit them against each other.

On behalf of his government and people, Samora Moises Machel expressed his gratitude for the prompt internationalist assistance of the MSZMP Central Committee and the government and people of the Hungarian People's Republic to overcome the consequences of the drought in Mozambique.

President Pal Losonczi highly valued the successes attained by the Mozambican people, under the leadership of their vanguard, Frelimo, in creating the material and ideological bases of socialism, and strengthening the security and sovereignty of the People's Republic of Mozambique. He stated that his government is striving to foster the consolidation and development of the positions of socialism on the African Continent. He paid tribute to the foreign policy of the People's Republic of Mozambique aimed against colonialism, neocolonialism and imperialism, and its efforts for international peace and security. He spoke with appreciation of the efforts of the People's Republic of Mozambique to strengthen the unity of the OAU and the nonaligned countries' movement.

Reviewing the international situation, they established with satisfaction that their views are identical in judging the fundamental international issues.

They appraised as a forging ahead of the world revolutionary movement that, in the interests of their people's liberty and welfare, additional countries are building socialism on various continents. They acclaimed the intensifying struggle of the peoples of the world against colonailism, neocolonialism and imperialism. They stressed the significance of the victory of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, Nicaragua and Afghanistan in changing the alignment of forces to the advantage of peace, democracy and social progress.

They noted that, to maintain its power over the oppressed peoples, imperialism sabotages the detente process, stimulates the cold war and continues the arms race and its intervention in the domestic affairs of independent countries. The two presidents sharply condemned the imperialist, reactionary and hegemonist forces that threaten international detente, peace and security, and foment points of tension.

The two sides welcomed the Warsaw Pact countries' proposals concerning consolidation of the detente process and its extension to the military area, and their efforts aimed at universal and total disarmament. They stressed the significance of negotiations to reduce strategic weapons and the need to ratify the SALT II agreement.

Dealing with the southern part of Africa, they concluded that the alignment of forces favors the liberation and progressive forces in the area. They welcomed the victory of the people of Zimbabwe over colonialist and racist rule, and the national government established when Zimbabwe became independent. They emphasized the conviction that only by preserving the unity of the people of Zimbabwe is it possible to ensure the country's national independence, peaceful reconstruction and social development.

The two presidents welcomed the successes of the people of Namibia, under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole legitimate representative, in their struggle against the country's colonial and racial oppression. They pledged their support and solidarity for the Namibian people's just and legitimate struggle to attain self-determination and national sovereignty. They sharply condemned the racist South African regime, which illegally occupies the country, and its imperialist allies. They declared that any political solution of the Namibia issue must be consistent with the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and Security Council.

They pledged their support and solidarity for the just struggle of the people of South Africa, under ANC [African National Council] leadership, against racial discrimination. They condemned the Pretoria leadership's oppressive measures and division of the country into bantustans. They condemned the fact that the imperialist powers encourage enhancing the military and nuclear strength of the South African regime, which endangers both the security of the neighboring countries and world peace. They sharply condemned the racist South African regime's attacks against the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Zambia.

They supported declaring the Indian Ocean a peace zone, and demanded the dismantling of the military bases existing in the area. In this connection, they condemned the imperialist endeavors to establish new bases in the Indian Ocean and on the African Continent.

Reviewing the Middle East situation, they resolutely condemned the compromising Camp David separate talks, through which it is intended to legalize Israeli occupation of Arab territories. They declared that a lasting and just settlement can be attained only if all Israeli troops are withdrawn from the Arab territories that have been occupied since 1967. They recognized the Palestinian people's inalienable right to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state. They supported the struggle of the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. They condemned Israel's illegal resolution that declared Jerusalem the capital of the country.

They also welcomed the victory of the Afghan people's national independence struggle. They condemned the provocations and aggressive acts of imperialism against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and assured that country's revolutionary government of their support. They declared that they recognize the Popular Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea as the sole legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people, and demanded that the People's Republic of Kampuchea be permitted to occupy its rightful place in the United Nations and other international organizations.

They welcomed the victory of the Nicaraguan democratic revolutionary forces and pledged their solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Chile, Bolivia, El Salvador and other Latin American countries for their democratic rights and social liberation, and their struggle against the despotic military regimes created and supported by North American imperialism.

They paid tribute to the positive role of the nonaligned countries' movement in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, Zionism and racial discrimination. They stressed that the OAU is playing an important role in that struggle, as well as in the consolidation of national independence and inter-African cooperation.

They confirmed that they oppose the imperialist machinations aimed at retaining the present system of international economic relations. They supported the creation of a new world economic system based on equality, mutual interest and right of peoples themselves to dispose of their own natural assets and yields.

Both sides emphasized the need for further enhancing the role of the United Nations in strengthening world peace and security. They reaffirmed their loyalty to the principles and objectives laid down in the UN Charter.

The sides reviewed in detail the position of their bilateral relations. They stressed that fraternal cooperation between the MSZMP and Frelimo is fulfilling a determining role in the rapid development of their relations.

They paid tribute to the significance of top-level meetings between the two countries' state and party leaders in the expansion of mutually beneficial cooperation.

They concluded with satisfaction that their talks, held in a cordial atmosphere and in the spirit of a complete identity of views, contributed to deepening relations between the two countries. To expand and foster their fraternal relations and friendly cooperation, they resolved to exchange delegations representing various areas. The chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic assured the Mozambican people of the Hungarian People's internationalist solidarity and readiness to cooperate in the implementation of their program of socialist construction.

During the visit, a friendship and cooperation treaty was signed between the two countries, which ensures a firm foundation for fruitful cooperation and contributes to an intensification of the joint struggle for peace and socialism. Other important agreements serving the further development of many-sided cooperation between the two fraternal countries were also concluded.

On behalf of himself and his entourage, Pal Losonczi conveyed to Samora Moises Machel his gratitude for the warm reception and fraternal hospitality afforded them. On behalf of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and himself, Pal Losonczi invited President Samora Moises Machel on an official, friendly visit to the Hungarian People's Republic. The president accepted the invitation with gratitude.

KADAR GREETS SOFIA WORLD PARLIAMENT OF PEOPLES

AU251626 Budapest NEPSZABADSAC in Hungarian 24 Sep 80 p 3

["Greetings From Janos Kadar to the World Parliament of Peoples"]

[Text] My esteemed friends, on behalf of the peace-loving Hungarian people and the MSZMP Central Committee, I respectfully greet you, participants in the world parliament, who, although you represent diverse ideological, political and religious views, have gathered together in the capital of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Sofia, to serve the cause of peace.

Particular importance is attached to you meeting today, when the forces that oppose detente are intensifying their activity, and neocolonialist endeavors are threatening the liberated peoples. Consequently, the international situation is laden with tension. In this situation, it lies in the common interest of all peoples to halt the arms race, which threatens the future of mankind, to resolve issues of great significance concerning the peoples of the world, such as the abolishment of hunger and illiteracy, and to ensure economic and social development, and the creation of a new, just international system of economic relations. [paragraph continues]

Your extensive conference is an important contribution. The participation of the peace-loving people of goodwill throughout the world whom you represent is indispensable for the attainment of these objectives.

The common cause of preserving world peace joins diverse social strata, political and social movements and ideological and political trends. The world peace movement, whose noble aspirations manifest the will of hundreds of millions of people, plays a considerable role in strengthening this collaboration. You will discuss a broad array of subjects pertaining to peace, security, detente and social justice at your conference. I am convinced that your fruitful talks and resolutions will constitute a significant contribution to enabling the peoples, responsible political factors and peace-loving forces of the world to act even more vigorously and effectively in the interests of common objectives--defending peace, consolidating international security, continuing detente and accomplishing cooperation among peoples.

My esteemed friends, I wish you success with your responsible conference. May it contribute to safeguarding and continuing the detente process, and to a peaceful and constructive solution of the g eat issues facing mankind. I can assure you that the Hungarian people, who are building socialism, and the Hungarian People's Republic will do their utmost to promote the peace and progress of mankind.

Budapest, 23 September 1980

[Signed] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee

BUDAPEST RADIO OUTLINES WEEK'S EVENTS IN POLAND

LD281536 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0710 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Our Warsaw correspondent, Szabolos Szilagyi, sums up last week's events in Poland:

Almost a month has passed since the wave of strikes along the coast, which presented an increasing economic threat to Poland, came to an end. Nonetheless, we still cannot say that conditions in Poland are reassuring. In the heat of debate production falters. The problems of the economy are increasing. Deputy Premier Aleksander Kopec told TRYBUNA LUDU in an interview: Unless we immediately make a start on solving the tasks facing us, with steady work and full enthusiasm, we shall have to make up the losses and those can increase still further. He mentioned also that the help given by the socialist countries represents a significant contribution to easing market tensions but the main reserves lay in the everyday work of Poles, in efficiency.

The 21 Gdansk demands, which have been declared to have nationwide validity, are being implemented in accordance with the promises of the government commissions. The decree concerning registration of the newly-formed trade unions came into effect 2 weeks ago. Requests were submitted to the Warsaw court Thursday concerning registration of the Gdansk, Szczecin and Katowice trade unions. The trade unions calling themselves independent and self-governing--as Lech Walesa, leader of the Gdansk organizing committee reported at his Warsaw press conference Thursday--have so far received 3 million applications for membership.

Among the noteworthy events of the week is the decree by the State Council on the establishment of a trade union law preparation committee. Several representatives of the one-time strike committees have been included in the working group. In line with the agreement reached at the coast, Polish radio has begun broadcasting a religious service of 1 hour's duration from a Warsaw church every Sunday.

There is lively activity in the committees of the Polish parliament. Preparations are going on for legislation on important questions affecting the economy and social life.

ROMANIAN TRANSPORTATION MINISTER BULUCEA VISITS

AU271818 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1738 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, 27 Sep (AGERPRES)--The minister of transport and telecommunications of Romania, Vasile Bulucea, paid a visit to the Hungarian People's Republic at the invitation of Arpad Pullai, minister of transport and post. The stage of collaboration between the two countries in transport and telecommunications was examined and measures were covenanted for developing that collaboration.

During his visit, the Romanian minister was received by Janos Borbandi, deputy prime minister of the Hungarian People's Republic.

DELEGATION LED BY GASPAR LEAVES FOR USSR

LD281648 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] A Hungarian delegation has left for Moscow for the session of the WFTU General Council. The delegation is led by Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of the SZOT and president of the WFTU. The General Council will discuss ideas for the improvement of the organization's activities and amendments to the statutes.

PARLIAMENT APPROVES GOVERNMENT PROGRAM, BUDGET

LD271312 Budapest MTI in English 1120 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, 26 Sep (MTI)--Altogether 17 MPs spoke in the debate over the government program read at the Autumn session of the Hungarian parliament by Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar.

Gyorgy Lazar also answered the questions put by the speakers. He thanked for their agreement, their proposals designed to improve work, as well as for their initiatives and the assistance promised to fulfilment of the program. In all important issues he expressed agreement with the contributors, then elaborated on the main question groups mentioned in the debate. He finally asked that the government be allowed to return to questions which directly concerned the 6th five-year plan at the end of the year when the new five-year plan will be submitted. The rest of the important topics--as it is the practice--government will process and duly inform the MPs about them.

Subsequently parliament unanimously passed the government program submitted by the prime minister.

Then followed discussion of the bill on fulfillment of the 1979 budget of the Hungarian People's Republic, which was submitted by Finance Minister Istvan Hetenyi. The bill was passed by parliament in its original wording.

Finally interpellations followed, and the Autumn session of the parliament was closed by Deputy Speaker Janos Peter.

BRIEFS

New Honduran Ambassador--Budapest, 24 Sep (MTI)--Rezso Trautmann, deputy president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, received on Wednesday Oscar Acosta, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, first ambassador to Hungary of the Republic of Honduras, who presented his credentials. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1026 GMT 25 Sep 80 LD]

WORKERS THREATEN 1-HOUR NATIONWIDE STRIKE OVER PAY RAISES

NC282046 Paris AFP in English 2039 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Sep (AFP)--The independent union Solidarity, led by labour leader Lech Walesa, intends staging a 1-hour strike throughout Poland on Friday unless workers obtain newly-promised pay rises, a member of independent union Solidarity said today.

[Words indistinct] agreement signed at the Gdansk shipyards on August 31 by Mr. Walesa and Vice-Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski, workers were to receive a first round of pay increases by the end of September.

A member of MKZ said in a telephone interview from Gdansk that "in reality nothing or next to nothing has been done" to satisfy workers, either on the level of the local enterprise or on higher levels, as the deadlines approached.

He said that the union leadership decided to use its right to strike to remind the nation's leaders of their promises to the workers.

The Gdansk-based union has sent directives to 1,200 enterprises that it encompasses along the Baltic coast.

The Solidarity coordinating committee is to meet tomorrow here to decide if the strike should be extended throughout the country.

Solidarity now includes 35 independent unions, 3,500 enterprises, and 3.5 million members throughout the country.

WALESA CHAIRS INTERFACTORY FOUNDING COMMITTEE MEETING

LD261548 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Summary] Members of the Presidium of the Interfactory Founding Committee of the independent, self-governing trade union Solidarnosc met yesterday with representatives of factory founding committees of the union. The meeting was chaired by Lech Walesa. Those present were acquainted with the results of the visit to Warsaw by the delegates. Preparations for union elections were also discussed.

GOVERNMENT, TRADE UNION COUNCIL DISCUSS PROGRAM

LD271828 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] A meeting of the Government Presidium with the chairmen of the central boards of the branch trade unions was held today. The meeting was attended by the leadership of the Central Council of Trade Unions. An evaluation of the current socioeconomic situation in the country was presented at the meeting and attention was drawn to the fact that the government program recently presented to the Sejm assumes a gradual solving of many important social problems and a balancing of the economy. This means, among other things, a considerable increase in the monetary incomes of the population and a continuous increase in production which is linked with wage increases.

It was pointed out that the pace of industrial production is too slow in relation to both the plan and social needs. It is estimated that after 9 months losses because of this amount to Z20-25 billion. The fall in animal and crop production will also be greater than envisaged. All this causes a difficult situation on the domestic market. Overcoming this situation is further complicated because the program for universal wage increases, which is already being implemented, will cause an increase of over Z25 billion in the incomes of the population this year alone.

In spite of this the government intends to consistently implement the pledges it has undertaken to improve the living conditions of the community in the belief that this will have a positive influence on the productivity of the working people.

The government expects an active and partnership-like participation of the trade unions in solving these complex problems.

The debate which took place at the meeting demonstrated that representatives of the branch trade unions share the opinions and evaluation of the economic situation of the country as presented by the government leadership.

It was stated that it is the current priority to integrate into the activity of the trade unions the two fundamental functions which are mutually linked--defense of the interests of the workers and the function of comanager of the enterprises and the country as a whole, responsible for Poland's economic growth, so as to create ever improving material conditions for bettering the living conditions of the working people.

The trade union leaders demanded that the concrete ways of and deadlines for implementing the justified and realistic demands of the work forces be considered binding. This must be a continuous duty of the managements, performed in close cooperation with the trade unions. It is the duty of the administration to create for all the unions, without exception--both the unions which have existed up to now and the new ones--conditions for effective action and performance of their function as the spokesmen of the workers' interests and [words indistinct]. It is also essential to provide the trade union movement as quickly as possible with new legal guarantees for true partnership.

SZCZECIN MIXED COMMISSION MEETS ON WORKERS' DEMANDS

LD262020 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1605 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Communique on meeting of Szczecin mixed commission 26 September]

[Text] Another meeting of the representatives of the mixed commission for the supervision of the implementation of decisions concerning the proposals and demands of the interfactory strike committee was held in Szczecin today. It was attended by Janusz Brych, Jaroslaw Mroczek, Marian Juszczuk and Tadeusz Waluszkiewicz.

To ensure the implementation of the decisions on demands contained in the agreements or protocols signed during September 1980 after the termination of the strikes at enterprises and institutions in Szczecin Voivodship, the procedure which is to be followed has been agreed upon.

Reaffirming jointly the need for urgent action to establish the structure of trade unions at the enterprises and institutions of Szczecin Voivodship, those attending the meeting discussed further possibilities for action. In view of the fact that in Szczecin Voivodship various leaflets or declarations continue to appear published by the existing trade unions, contrary to the Szczecin agreement and to the decisions of mixed commission of 10 September 1980 concerning the maintenance of the continuity of benefits based on membership of trade unions and despite the fact that the position adopted by the mixed commission was made public through the news media, it has been decided to consider them illegal in Szczecin. The position adopted by the mixed commission, expressed at the meeting on 10 September 1980, says unambiguously:

At present a very urgent need exists to establish procedures concerning the granting of benefits to employees, on the basis of the statutes of the existing trade unions at the level of the enterprise.

The situation that has actually developed, which involves the functioning of factory councils and workers' commissions, is not conducive to the achievement of complete stabilization. Moreover, it is beginning to have a real adverse effect upon the interests of employees in view of the fact that a certain legal situation exists which requires the granting of various benefits to employees as well as for the representation of employees' interests in dealings with the management. Taking into consideration the numerous misunderstandings that have arisen in these circumstances, we propose to hold, as soon as possible, meetings of the presidiums of factory councils, workers' commissions and the managing director of the enterprise concerned, for the purpose of adopting joint decisions concerning the further granting of all benefits based on the present regulations covering the membership of trade unions, as well as the regulations covering benefits to which all employees of an enterprise are entitled by virtue of their employment, irrespective of whether any of them has joined the new self-governing and independent trade unions. These decisions should be binding until new authorities of the self-governing and independent trade unions are elected at the enterprise.

Here are the decisions of the representatives of the mixed commission:

To ensure the implementation of the decisions on demands contained in the agreements or protocols signed during September 1980, after the termination of the strikes at enterprises and institutions in Szczecin Voivodship, between the representatives of government departments, associations and managing directors of enterprises and institutions as well as representatives of conferences of the workers' self-government, on the one hand, and factory strike commissions or factory workers' commissions, on the other--the following procedure has been decided on:

1. The managing director of the enterprise of institution, the chairman of the Workers' Self-Government Committee [KRS] and the chairman of the Factory Workers' Commission [ZKR]--where the latter does not exist, the chairman of the factory council--will divide, on the basis of the signed agreement or protocol, the decisions into groups to be implemented by the managing director of the enterprise or institution, by the Szczecin governor--this group of decisions will cover enterprises and institutions at the voivodship level, both within and outside the jurisdiction of the governor--by associations and government departments, and by trade unions.

2. The managing director of the enterprise or institution, the chairman of the KSR and the chairman of the ZKR--where the latter does not exist, the chairman of the factory council--will pass on, as an urgent matter, in writing and on receipt, the decisions, the implementation of which depends on the administrative authorities of Szczecin Voivodship, to the governor of Szczecin. The decisions concerning associations and government departments will be sent in writing, by registered letter, or delivered in person, to the managing directors of the associations concerned.

The Presidium of the KRS together with the chairman of the ZKR as well as the managing director of the enterprise or institution will determine, by 30 September 1980, the means to implement and the methods to control the implementation of those decisions which will be dealt with at the enterprise itself.

3. By 30 September 1980 the Szczecin governor will determine the means to implement and the methods to control the implementation of those decisions which will be dealt with by the voivodship authorities and by the enterprises at the voivodship level, both within and outside the jurisdiction of the governor.

It has been decided that the control of the implementation of the decisions should be carried out by a team consisting of the Szczecin governor, his deputies and three representatives nominated by the Interfactory Workers' Commission. This team will submit its reports on the progress of the implementation of the decisions to the mixed commission set up by the order No 36 of the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

4. Janusz Brych and Jaroslaw Mroczek, deputy chairmen of the mixed commission, together with Marian Juszczuk and Tadeusz Waluszkiewicz, are currently supervising the above decisions.

The decisions were signed by Janusz Brych and Jaroslaw Mroczek, deputy chairmen of the mixed commission.

Szczecin, 26 September 1980

AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH MARITIME COMPANIES

LD262018 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] A session of the Sejm Commission for Maritime Economy and Shipping took place today. Deputies acquainted themselves with the tasks facing the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy linked with the implementation of the demands put forward by enterprises involved in maritime economy.

In Gdynia and Szczecin, government commissions are at work. So far agreements have been signed with the Morska Agencja in Szczecin, with Polfracht in Gdynia, with Polska Zegluga Morska in Szczecin, and with Polish Ocean Lines in Gdynia. An agreement with cargo forwarding enteprises has also been signed.

The agreements embraced demands addressed to the various ministries and the government, as well as demands--and these constituted the vast majority--to the managements of enterprises.

Negotiations are still in progress over the demands put forward by longshoremen. The basic difficulty lies in the fact that demands on wages go beyond the framework established by the agreements signed in Gdansk and Szczecin, by representatives of the government and by the interfactory founding committees.

CHELM WORKERS, AUTHORITIES AGREE ON DEMANDS

LD272240 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] The workers committee operating in the Chelm cement works combine has had a meeting with the leadership of the voivodship party organization. The debate, lasting several hours, covered the everyday problems which the cement works work force in Chelm and the Chelm region has to contend with. The workers committee also presented to the party authorities of Chelm Voivodship a list of the most urgent needs and demands concerning primarily an improvement in working conditions and organization; housing problems and social matters; and the liquidation of bureaucracy and administrative excesses. There were many critical comments addressed to the house journal, which, as was said, writes about everything except about the workers and their working environment.

During the discussion, methods and deadlines were agreed for the implementation of the 17 main demands and those responsible for their implementation were selected. A commission was set up to scrutinize the accusations against people from the voivodship's administrative cadres to the effect that they took advantage of their positions for private purposes.

GDANSK SOLIDARITY UNIONS REACH AGREEMENT ON BENEFITS, DUES

LD261856 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] An agreement has been concluded in Gdansk between the Metalworkers' Trade Union and the independent and self-governing Solidarity trade unions in shipping industry enterprises on the issue of the use by those plants' workers of trade union benefits in the immediate future. It was decided that union dues for September from all former members of the Metalworkers' Trade Union would be deposited in enterprise accounts and then, after the independent and self-governing Solidarity trade unions obtain legal status, they will be allocated according to the union membership of the (?work forces).

SAILORS' UNION STRESSES INDEPENDENCE, DEMOCRACY

LD281422 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Gdansk--Almost 10 days have elapsed since the national extraordinary congress of delegates of the Sailors and Longshoremen's Trade Union. The chief decision by the congress was to remove the union from the Central Council of Trade Unions [CRZZ] and to describe it as an independent and self-governing professional organization representing all professional groups in the industry. It is worth recalling that the previous statute of the union defined it as a universal and self-governing professional organization of working people, representing their interests and rights. We understand this self-government as a guarantee of democratic principles of election to the union authorities at all levels--a full guarantee of effective control of the members over the work and activity of the trustees of the union and workers employed full-time by the union, and over the implementation of the program at every structural level.

We understand the concept of independence defined in relation to our union in the statement sent during the August strike action to union cells and to the mass media, as not subordinating oneself to the administrative apparatus and not recognizing the supremacy of the CRZZ. It should be added here that, like the Solidarity independent self-governing trade unions, we recognize the system of government and political principles in force in the Polish People's Republic. This explanation is important in the face of the accusations which treat our leaving the CRZZ and calling ourselves an independent and self-governing union as procedural tactic only.

On the basis of agreements between the interfactory strike committees and the government commissions, on the strength of the legal possibilities being created, the Solidarity independent self-governing trade unions are being set up. They have a large number of sympathizers, who--it is expected--will become members of the Solidarity trade union as soon as it is registered and its legal status defined.

A new organizational situation will therefore arise. Two trade unions can operate at the enterprise level. It is hard to say today what the proportionate membership of the two unions will be. One can, however, definitely point out the need to enter into cooperation aimed at presenting an agreed standpoint to the management on issues affecting the workers' interests, interests which are after all common to the entire factory community.

When reforming or beginning activity, we should remember what was often previously forgotten: democracy. Only by acting in a spirit of mutual respect for the rights guaranteeing both sides' participation in important decisionmaking can a contribution be made to setting right fundamental irregularities.

Regardless of the organizational situation of our movement, activists of the Sailors' and Longshoremen's Trade Union are carrying on normal everyday union activity emerging from the tasks laid down in the union statute and from the current needs expressed by its members.

On behalf of the main board of the above union, we send warm words of recognition and thanks to those activists.

WARSAW NOTES CONTINUED GROWTH OF NEW TRADE UNIONS

LD281406 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1330 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Information that new trade unions are being organized is coming in from all over the country. They have different scope, ranging from single enterprise unions to those which embrace more than one industry. Likewise, work on the establishment of some of these unions is advanced in some cases and less advanced in others. New registration applications continue to arrive at the Warsaw Voivodship Court. These will enable the new unions to gain legal status. Once registered, the unions will be able to engage in independent activities, on the basis of legally recognized principles.

Further Reportage

LD282100 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Excerpt] PAP journalists have reported the first activities of the new trade unions. The factory founding committee [ZKZ] of the Swidnik transportation equipment plant's [WSK] independent and self-governing trade union is operating, as stressed by its leadership, on the basis of agreements signed in Szczecin and Gdansk. The committee focuses attention on two fundamental issues: The establishment of an organizational structure and the discharge of the function of a genuine representative of the work force. The ZKZ leadership members participate in departmental production conferences and cooperate with the administration on personnel matters. A result of this cooperation has been the settling of 37 work force demands, some pertaining to complex pay issues, priorities for persons working in difficult conditions or to higher pay for those in the lowest income bracket. Discrepancies concerning pay in the factory have been reduced. Some problems were passed on to the Lublin Voivodship governor who decided, among other things, to speed up the construction of the Swidnik water intake and of the extension of the local hospital. He also made a decision on improving food supplies to the town. The WSK is not yet working at full pace, but the atmosphere in the plant is improving and productivity is increasing. As a result of cooperation between the administration and ZKZ activists of the independent and self-governing trade union, conflicts are being resolved and an atmosphere of mutual trust and good work is being created.

By virtue of mutual agreement, the old works council operates simultaneously, dealing among other things with urgent social questions affecting the work force.

In the Zygmunt steel plant in Bytom there is also an agreement between the management and the factory workers' kollektiv, which has transformed itself into a ZKZ of the independent and self-governing trade unions. The steel plant has never stopped production. The discussions continue to be heated but they take place between shifts. There are still many issues to be cleared regarding the functioning of the new union. The steel plant's work force has already received a preliminary answer from the management to the 145 demands put forward during the September meetings.

Questions that could be settled immediately were resolved on the spot. A concrete schedule for the implementation of most demands has been suggested and men responsible for this have been appointed. There are points which will still have to be examined before a compromise is reached.

The steelworkers' demands were dominated by pay problems, and the plant is now able to conduct a more active pay policy. It is being stressed that above all it is imperative to be conscientious, and to achieve high productivity and a high standard of labor. Before the end of September a commission will be set up to conduct a full review of the state and structure of employment, analyze the organizational outline of the plant and [word indistinct] all nonworker jobs so as to streamline the organization and [word indistinct].

The enterprise workers' committee of the Polish Steamship Company in Szczecin continues to receive new declarations from crews on board ships belonging to the company. Many questions deal with the structure of the new unions and rights of union members. At present the workers' committee has embarked on an information campaign, availing itself of all means of communication at the disposal of the company's management. There are still problems in communicating the information to all ships.

The fundamental tasks of the enterprise workers' committee, in accordance with the agreement between the Government Commission and the Interfactory Strike Committee in Szczecin, are, in addition to the organization of new unions, the exercise of control over the implementation of workers' demands. Some demands have been submitted to the Government Ministerial Commission. The remaining ones have been sent to the management of the enterprise. The Polish Steamship Company has adopted the principle that staff joining the new union can, as in the past, benefit from all social emoluments for which they qualify through their work. An agreement with the management on this issue has been concluded.

COMMENTARY STRESSES USSR'S FRIENDSHIP, SUPPORT

LD261400 Warsaw in Russian to the USSR 1100 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The support of friends and their good will and help during difficult times are the most valuable things in the life of individuals, social groups and peoples. We recall this truth again in connection with the recent visit to Moscow by a Polish economic delegation.

The leadership of the CPSU and the Soviet Government displayed total understanding for Poland's current economic difficulties. Questions of further development of mutually advantageous trade exchange and economic and scientific-technical cooperation will be discussed at the forthcoming meeting of the Polish-Soviet Commission for Economic Cooperation and taken into account in the concluding stage of the work to coordinate our two countries' plans for the coming 5-year period.

Extensive cooperation in the economic sphere, constant progress in economic integration with the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries are the basis for the development of socialist Poland's national economy. The Soviet Union is our major and most important economic partner. On the Soviet market, Poland is considered a specialized, serious and valued supplier of various types of equipment, machinery and industrial goods. Let us just recall Polish ocean-going vessels; integrated equipment for sulfuric acid plants; building, road and other machines; woven materials; and articles of the clothing and cosmetic industries.

Understanding the primary importance the Soviet Union has for Poland as its main economic partner is firmly rooted in the consciousness of our society. Just as widely recognized is the importance of the deep links connecting our peoples, thanks to the community of ideolgoical and social aims, thanks to our inviolable alliance. Poland is indebted to this alliance for its liberation from the Hitlerite occupation in the years of the World War II, for its just borders and feelings of state and national security, and it is also indebted to it for its certainty that no one and nothing can hinder its development along the path of building socialism. Aware of this security and relying on fraternal help, we are also solving our temporary difficulties and complications.

Not very long ago, on 1 September we remembered the anniversary of the attack by fascist Germany on our country. As always, on that day we remembered how alone Poland was then in face of the enemy. We compared Poland's situation then with its present firm position in the fraternal community of peoples of the socialist countries. Our people have drawn the correct conclusions from that serious lesson of history both regarding the choice of our way of development--the socialist way--and in choosing our friends and allies from among those peoples who just like us have entered on that path.

ROLE OF PARTY WORK IN SOLVING PROBLEMS NOTED

LD261810 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] To rebuild trust, strengthen links with the work forces, and act strenuously in favor of the fulfillment of the just aims and expectations of the working people in the difficult socioeconomic conditions--these are the clear tasks of party organizations in enterprises.

Offensives against passivity, the undertaking of initiative and the sense of responsibility in the solution of tense socio-living conditions and production problems are highly valued in today's world.

Analyses of the sources and causes of the tensions are being carried out in party groups and the style of party work is being discussed. Attention is being drawn to the role of members of the party in solving problems of daily life.

All echelons of party organizations in enterprises were given the chance to put forward opinions and proposals concerning the functioning of democracy within the party, and also on other problems arising in the enterprise.

At meetings of party organizations in enterprises, an appraisal of recent events is being carried out and production tasks and ways to overcome the backlogs are being discussed.

POLITYKA OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

LD272034 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Szabolcs Szilagyi interview with Zygmunt Szeliga, POLITYKA deputy editor in chief, in Warsaw; date not given; Szeliga's answers in Polish with superimposed Hungarian translation--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Poland is now going through a deep crisis. What data is there on the economy to express this condition?

[Answers] The economic crisis has three components. The first is the unbalanced state of the market, in other words, the economy's money supply gradually increased in a few years and this was not matched by market production and the supply of goods. For this reason there is now a strong inflationary pressure bearing on the Polish economy.

In the second place, excessive investments have tied up huge sums. Now we have to accept that a great many investments have to be frozen without producing anything, and we even have to write some of them off as losses.

The third factor of the crisis is our contact with the world market--more exactly Poland's debts. The Poles are not against debts because without credits it would be impossible to carry out active management. The question is merely how far indebtedness can go. For example, in the optimistic period, in the first part of the seventies, it was considered that debts could be incurred as long as repayments did not exceed 30 percent of the country's foreign currency income. This year, however, the repayment of credits and other linked expenses are higher than the value of the entire export income. This is a terrifying burden on our economy and our social life.

[Question] What are the economic reserves which the country's leadership can immediately mobilize?

[Answer] Our economic policy has some immediate possibilities and reserves at its disposal. For example, regroupings in production and the release of such forces which thus far have been tied down by investments. Resources thus liberated can be better concentrated on the production of goods, because this is now the key question. Another line--and the country's leadership strongly supports this--is thriftiness in budgeting. It would be sufficient to mention that the administration is reducing management expenditures, because this has grown to gigantic amounts in Poland. It is of the greatest importance that new possibilities of production be opened up in industry and agriculture. Reserves are great here but time is needed.

Polish economists are of the opinion that the next 2-3 years are going to be the most difficult and only after that will there be an emergence from the economic crisis.

[Question] The agreements of Gdansk, Szczecin and Silesia and the demands arising in many hundreds of factories in the country contain many economic and social requests. Do these so-called prescribed tasks formulated by the strike committees not go beyond the country's economic possibilities?

[Answer] This is an extremely difficult matter. In Poland today practically everybody--the leadership, the government, economists and also journalists--are worried about the chances of implementing the commitments laid down in the agreements. It is certain, however, that the leadership is fully bound by the deadlines. Solutions must be found which do not aggravate the economy. Under the terms of the agreements, for example, wages and incomes must be raised by at least 10 percent next year. A considerable sum of money will go to the population and at the same time other aspects of the agreements point to the fact that the production of goods will not increase at the same rate. In Poland the system of general free Saturdays will be introduced. The loss of working time created can perhaps be made up for in the national economy as a whole by improving productivity. However, there are industry branches, such as mining where this cannot be done easily. Polish miners have been working every day of the week, replacing each other in four shifts.

They have been producing continuously. It is true that the miners have been overexerting themselves and the management has found the demands for an easing of working hours reasonable. The switch-over to a 5-day working week in mining will mean about a 20 percent reduction in output. Let us add to all this that just as in the rest of the world, in Poland, too, it is very difficult to recruit a sufficient number of miners.

The increase in the amount of money going to the population cannot be matched in the coming year by a corresponding increase in production and market supplies.

[Question] As a consequence of this, is the path leading from the crisis difficult to follow?

[Answer] I believe that there is some ground for optimism, namely, hope for the creation of some kind of market equilibrium. The government is now embarking on a monetary policy more active than ever before to tie down the increasing sums of money available to the population. There are great possibilities to improve the conditions of the savings accounts system and for new regulations for the building of individual homes and for save-as-you-earn schemes.

[Question] For nearly 25 years you have been a parliamentary journalist. It would be interesting to know what the experienced journalist expects from the fall session of Sejm.

[Answer] I believe that very important work is going to be done. The Sejm will have to pass a whole series of laws connected with the strike agreements and the country's difficult situation. The draft of the trade union bill is nearing completion, and the preparation of the enterprises bill is almost ready. However strange it may be, this bill has been under preparation for 20 years. Bills are also under preparation on planning, on workers' self-management and on the cooperatives.

NEED TO OVERCOME MATERIAL SHORTAGES STRESSED

LD261850 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] The current supply situation in the country is exceptionally difficult. There is a shortage of many fundamental raw materials, including a 2.4-million-ton shortage of anthracite and lignite and also a lack of copper, steel, cement, plastics, paints and lacquers, cellulose and lumber.

This causes interruptions in deliveries to industry and delays the implementation of production tasks. Under these conditions, irrespective of emergency measures undertaken throughout the country to improve supplies of materials, we particularly need the valuable initiative of industrial enterprises. What matters is that we must make maximum use of all reserves of materials in enterprises which could be used through more efficient organization of work, better use of recycled materials and scrap, and of surplus materials discovered during the spring review.

Our potential in this sphere is still considerable and not fully exploited. Considerable quantities of chemical, mineral, metal, leather and timber scraps and waste materials can be used for example in Tarnow Voivodship. On the scale of a whole year, this waste is estimated at over 630,000 tons, but only one-half of this wa e is being used for further processing. Last year, in the voivodship about Z100 mil.. was saved.

ANDREI MEETS GROMYKO, OTHERS AT UNITED NATIONS

Meeting With Gromyko

AU271937 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1818 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] United Nations, 27 Sep (AGERPRES)--Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, head of the Romanian delegation to the proceedings of the 35th session of the U.N. General Assembly, had an interview with the head of the Soviet delegation to the session, Andrei Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R. On the occasion the joint wish was expressed to further develop the relations of friendship and multilateral collaboration between the two countries in the spirit of the talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Brezhnev. At the same time, opinions were exchanged on some items included in the agenda of the session.

The Romanian chief delegate also had interviews with the ministers of foreign affairs of Yugslavia--Josip Vrhovec; Italy--Emilio Colombo; Pakistan--Agh Shahi; Morocco--M'hamed Boucetta; Argentina--Carlos Pastor. During the talks aspects were examined regarding the development of bilateral relations on the political and economic planes as well as in other domains of mutual interest, and opinions were exchanged on international questions debated during the session.

Further on Meetings

AU261957 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1804 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] United Nations, 26 Sep (AGERPRES)--The head of the Romanian delegation to the 35th session of the UN General Assembly Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, had interviews with the foreign ministers of Brazil--Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro; the People's Republic of China--Huang Hua; Peru--Stella [as received]; the Polish People's Republic--Josef Czyrek; France--Jean Francois-Poncet; the Federal Republic of Germany--Hans-Dietrich Genscher; Afghanistan--Shah Mohammad Dost; Spain--Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca.

The stage of the bilateral relations was analysed during the talks and the further development of the relations between Romania and those countries in the political, economic and other domains of joint interest was discussed. Likewise, opinions were exchanged on the items on the agenda of the current session of the UN General Assembly, the wish being expressed to ensure a close cooperation so that it should end with concrete results, open fresh prospects to the prevention of international tension from heightening, to the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente, independence and peace, to the settlement of all interstate differences by peaceful means, to the halting of the arms race and the passage to disarmament measures, nuclear in the first place, as soon as possible, to the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of the new world economic order, to the democratization of the whole international life, to the enhancement of the role of the UN, of its contribution to maintaining peace and collaboration among nations.

AGRICULTURAL PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR

AU271817 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 27 Sep (AGERPRES)--Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food industry of Romania, received on Saturday L.A. Korbut, vice-chairman of the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply of Agriculture of the U.S.S.R.

Analysed were aspects of the further development and diversification of collaboration between Romania and the U.S.S.R. in the field of the mechanization of agriculture.

The same day, Gheorghe Manciu, secretary of state at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, and L.A. Korbut signed a protocol convenanting the collaboration plans for the 1981-1985 period between the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry of Romania and the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply of Agriculture of the U.S.S.R.

RCP SECRETARY DASCALESCU RECEIVES SOVIET YOUTH DELEGATION

AU271813 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 27 Sep (AGERPRES)--On September 27, Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the Central Committee of the R.C.P, received the heads of the delegations of the U.C.Y. and the Komsomol that participated in the friendly meeting between the representatives of the Romanian youth and the representatives of the Soviet youth.

Highlighted were the close relations of friendship and collaboration between the R.C.P. and the C.P.S.U., between the Romanian and Soviet peoples, between the youth of the two countries, with emphasis on the particular importance of the meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the R.C.P., president of Romania, and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the C.C. of the C.P.S.U., chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., for the steady development and expansion of those relations. The fact was brought to the fore that the friendly meeting between the representatives of the Romanian youth and the representatives of the Soviet youth contributed to the development of the relations of collaboration and friendship between the young people of the two countries, between the U.C.Y. and the Komsomol.

COMMUNIQUE ON IRAQI DEPUTY PREMIER'S VISIT ISSUED

AU201632 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] The communique on the official visit paid by Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister of the Republic of Iraq, to our country was published today. The communique stresses the positive relations of cooperation at various levels between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Iraq, and between the RCP and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. During the visit an extraordinary session of the Romanian-Iraqi Joint Commission for Economic Cooperation and Trade Exchange took place. The session protocol envisages measures aimed at further developing exchanges and additional goods delivery in 1981 to expand economic cooperation, and the exchange of specialists in various branches of the economy.

The document states that during the visit, the guest was received by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, with whom he exchanged views on bilateral relations and international questions of common interest. Official talks also took place between a Romanian delegation led by Comrade Ilie Verdet and an Iraqi delegation. They stressed the decisive importance of meetings and talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Saddam Husayn for strengthening friendship and developing cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

In conclusion, the document states that Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister of the Republic of Iraq, invited Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Romanian Government, to pay a visit to Iraq. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be fixed later.

FORMER GREEK PRESIDENT TSATSOS ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

AU261126 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 26 Sep (AGERPRES)--Answering an invitation of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, on September 25 in the evening, academician Konstandinos Tsatsos, former president of the Hellenic Republic, accompanied by his wife, arrived in Bucharest to pay a visit to Romania.

Meeting With Dobrin, Giosan

AU261952 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1842 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 26 Sep (AGERPRES)--Academician Konstandinos Tsatsos, former president of the Hellenic Republic, who is paying a visit to Romania at the invitation of the SDUF National Council, had an interview on September 26 with members of the Bureau and National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front.

Tamara Dobrin, executive chairman of the SDUF National Council, and other members of the SDUF leadership attended the interview.

The guest was informed of the Romanian people's achievements, of Romania's development prospects in the 1981-1985 period as well as of the SDUF role in continually strengthening socialist democracy.

The distinguished guest was highly appreciative of the activity President Nicolae Ceausescu carries on for the consolidation of international detente, the peaceful settlement of litigious issues, the expansion of collaboration among all the peoples and states of the world.

Highlighted was the ascending course of the friendly relations established between Romania and Greece.

The same day, academician Konstandinos Tsatsos had an interview with the chairman of the Grand National Assembly, Nicolae Giosan.

During the interview, stress was laid with satisfaction on the devvelopment of the good relations between Romania and Greece, on the fact that broad possibilities existed to develop and diversify them. Current international questions of mutual interest were also approached with emphasis on the role of the parliaments and parliamentarians of the two countries in building security, detente and peace in the Balkans, in Europe and the world over.

OPREA MEETS WITH CANADIAN OFFICIAL ON ENERGY COOPERATION

AU261955 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1753 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 26 Sep (AGERPRES)--On September 26, Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of Romania, received Roy MacLaren, parliamentary secretary to the minister of energy, mines and resources of Canada, on a visit to Romania at the invitation of the state committee for atomic energy.

Questions of joint interest were approached regarding the development of the Romanian-Canadian collaboration in the peaceful use of nuclear power.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES BACAU MASS RALLY 25 SEPTEMBER

AU251301 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1111 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at 25 September mass rally in Bacau on the occasion of his working there--live]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends: I would like to extend to you, all those present at this big mass rally, and the inhabitants of Bacau Municipality and County, warm greetings and best wishes on behalf of the party Central Committee, the government, the State Council and myself personally. [applause, cheers]

We are paying a working visit to Bacau County, at the end of the current 5-year plan and on the eve of the new 5-year plan. We intend to discuss with the working people in this part of Moldavia the way in which they have worked in the 1976-80 5-year plan, what they have to report to the country, and what action has to be taken for the next 5-year plan. To begin with, I would like to say that we have pleasant impressions from this visit. [applause, cheers] I have noted with much satisfaction that the enterprises and the working people in industry, agriculture, education, science and all fields have recorded important achievements. Generally speaking they are successfully attaining the 5-year plan provisions, even with a certain surplus. Therefore, I would like to extend to you warmest congratulations for these wonderful results and the contribution made to the overall development of our socialist fatherland. [applause, cheers]

We met with the Borzesti chemists and petrochemists and we noted that they have attained good results. We also met with the working people active in the Comanesti timber industry, with the Comanesti miners and with the oil workers of Comanesti and Moinesti and I must say that I noted with much satisfaction that the miners, oil workers, petrochemists, those working in the wood industry and all working people in the Trotus Valley are honorably fulfilling their tasks, have already attained plan targets for coal and oil and will even attain surplus production this year. This demonstrates that the Trotus Valley and Bacau miners and oil workers are people with a high revolutionary consciousness, who are firmly fulfilling their workers duty to produce more coal and oil for the fatherland and to contribute to ensuring the energy base of our socialist fatherland. [applause, cheers]

I discussed yesterday with the Trotus Valley miners and oil workers ways and means to better organize activities and intensify biological research, so as to produce more oil and coal in the next 5-year plan. The workers pledged to do everything possible to produce more coal and oil and I have full trust in the workers, miners and oil men of the Trotus Valley that they will honor their commitment. [applause, cheers]

From this big mass rally, I particularly congratulate miners and oil workers for results attained and wish them ever greater successes in the next 5-year plan. [applause, cheers]

I have also discussed with the Borzesti petrochemists ways and means to commission all new units as soon as possible and ensure that all these modern installations, which cost us billions of lei and required huge imports, work at full capacity in order to turn out more oil and chemical products and more rubber, thus contributing to the country's overall development. The Brozesti petrochemists and chemists pledged to fulfill their duties and I wish to congratulate them for the results attained thus far, in spite of certain lags recorded. But I am confident that they will recoup these lags and will give their best in the future, because this big Borzesti complex can give a lot. [applause, cheers]

I also conducted talks with the workers of the big Comanesti wood processing plant. Indeed, they have good results and the opportunity to better utilize wood stock is available. I am convinced that the commitments assumed by the working people of this plant will be fulfilled, that each cubic meter of wood will be better utilized and that we will attain twice as much profit from exports as we do today by appropriately utilizing both the work and wealth of our fatherland. I would like to congratulate these diligent workers for the results attained thus far and wish them ever greater successes in future activity. [applause, cheers]

This morning we visited the Bacau aircraft plant. I must say that I have good impressions from this visit and I have noted with much satisfaction that this enterprise has powerfully developed in recent years and that we have a working collective which acts in a disciplined manner and does everything possible to turn out highly technological products. Therefore, from this big mass rally, I want to congratulate workers in this aircraft plant and wish them ever greater successes in fulfilling their program and the new goals discussed today in connection with developing the aircraft industry in Bacau. [applause, cheers]

We were very pleased with what we saw at the machine-tools factory. I have visited this plant in the past. I must confess that I was deeply and pleasantly impressed with the progress made, although, as I told them on the spot, I had come there to criticize them. However, in noting the progress made I gave up criticizing them and I want to congratulate them for their achievements and for the highly technical products manufactured and wish them ever better results, as they have pledged in today's discussions. [applause, cheers]

Likewise, we have acquired good impressions from this morning's visit to the chemical plant. Although we have noted lags in commissioning certain installations, generally speaking, one could say that the plant has attained good results in the past 5 years, the greater part of its units have been commissioned and there are prospects--as the management committee of the working People's Council, the enterprise management and the working people have pledged--for all installations to be commissioned by the end of next month. Anyway, we have good impressions about the organization of work and activities in this chemical plant of Bacau, and I would like to congratulate all working people of this chemical enterprise and all Bacau chemists on the results to date and hope that they recover next year and in the next 5-year plan the production that was not attained this year following the noncommissioning of certain installations on time. Although it was not their fault, they should work in such a way as to attain surplus production and I believe that they can do it. Therefore, I wish them ever greater successes and I congratulate them for their good results. [applause, cheers]

I also visited the Proletaru [proletarian] textile factory of Bacau, an old enterprise with a hard-working collective, consisting mainly of women. They have good results. Their 5-year plan goals were already fulfilled in February, hence in the current 5-year plan they are almost attaining production comparable to 6 years. Therefore, I would like to congratulate most warmly all workers, particularly the women workers of this enterprise, for the wonderful results attained and wish them ever greater successes in the activity carried out with such good results. [applause, cheers]

I would also like to warmly congratulate the working people in agriculture and the cooperative workers for results attained and express the wish that they ensure that next year and in the next 5-year plan Bacau County agriculture should develop even more and yield a much larger production than in the current 5-year plan, although substantial progress has been made in this field.

However, the requirements and opportunities are even greater. Therefore, we must do everything possible to ensure that agriculture gives more to the fatherland than it has thus far. I am firmly convinced that the Bacau peasantry and agricultural working people, along with workers, will fully carry out their duties and will increasingly contribute to the overall development of our fatherland. [applause, cheers]

I also congratulate the working people in research and in higher, secondary and primary education for their contribution to the overall development of and achievements in the country and for the commitments assumed--in discussion held today with the comrades at the higher education institute and yesterday with the comrades in the petrochemistry branch--to work in such a way as to ensure that research also makes a greater contribution to raising the technological level and quality of production and increasing economic efficiency. Therefore, along with congratulations, I also wish them to attain ever better results in this field, too. [applause, cheers]

Dear comrades, as I said at the beginning, my impressions from the visit to the aforementioned enterprises and the various towns and from discussions with the working people are good; indeed, the Bacau working people have honored the commitments assumed at the beginning of the 5-year plan and they can be proud of the fact that they have done their duty to the fatherland, the cause of socialism and the party. [applause, cheers]

This means that the county party organization and the party organizations of enterprises, localities and all agricultural, industrial, research and educational units have acted in a responsible spirit and in close connection with the working people to unswervingly implement decisions adopted by the party Central Committee and party congresses. Thus doing everything possible to ensure that, in close unity with all working people, the party organizations fulfill their role as leading political forces, to always be among the people, working together and doing everything for our fatherland's overall development. Therefore, the congratulations addressed to the working people also apply to communists. I did not extend special congratulations to them because they are workers, peasants and intellectuals. The party activists derive from the people and while congratulating the Bacau working people I have congratulated both the communists and those belonging to the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF] and all working people who, together are implementing the policy of our communist party. [applause, cheers]

Dear Comrades and friends, undoubtedly, we are entitled and you are entitled to be satisfied with what you have achieved just as all our people are entitled to be satisfied with how the 5-year plan is being fulfilled and with our fatherland's forceful development. Actually, in the last 3 months left before the 5-year plan concludes the working people throughout the country will act with great determination to finish the industrial production plan and the other plans under most favorable conditions and we have every condition available even to exceed the industrial production plan in the current 5-year plan and thus proceed with greater energy to fulfilling the 1981-85 5-year plan.

For these excellent achievements recorded by all our working people and by all our people, I want to extend congratulations from here in Bacau to our workers class, to the intellectuals, the technicians, the peasantry and to all our working people, irrespective of nationality, and to all our people and to wish them increasingly greater successes in their overall activity. [cheers, chants]

The forceful development experienced by Bacau County in the industrial field and in the other sectors clearly demonstrates the correctness of our Communist Party's policy which resolutely applies general laws by guiding itself by the all-conquering and revolutionary teachings of dialectical and historical materialism and by applying these teachings to conditions in our fatherland. It is on the basis of this policy that we have been able to achieve such great results in Bacau and throughout the country, thus demonstrating that our Communist Party is unflinchingly fulfilling the historic mission entrusted to it by the people. To ensure the construction of a society characterized by a lofty civilization that will guarantee the well-being, happiness, independence and sovereignty of our socialist fatherland. [cheers, chants]

On the basis of developing the forces of production, of increasing the national wealth, the measures to improve the material and cultural living standard of the working people were also implemented. It is known that we are now applying the second stage of a wage increase. With the conclusion of this stage, the working people's incomes will increase some 30 percent compared with the 20 percent envisaged in the 5-year plan. This much higher increase was possible owing to increasing efficiency and concern with applying the new economic mechanism and owing to the results achieved in increasing labor productivity and, at the same time, is an eloquent proof that everything we achieve in our country is designed for the country's general development and for improving the people's living standard on the basis of the principles of socialist equity aimed at ensuring all people and all working people who are actively participating in the fatherland's general development increasingly better material and cultural living conditions. We are doing all we can so that, with the increase in the national income, the well-being and happiness of all our people will increase as well. [cheers, chants]

We are also constantly concerned with improving leadership activity, with the increasingly active participation of the working people in leading councils, in collective leadership and with the direct participation in various leading bodies up to the Grand National Assembly, the State Council and all the other central bodies of the representatives of the working people, of the workers class, because this constitutes a guarantee that the activity carried out by those bodies will always be closely linked to the people's interests and that in decision-making they always take into consideration the problems of interest in our fatherland's general development, for the broad people's masses and all our people, because only by the direct participation by the people's masses, the workers class--our society's leading class--in leadership activity will we really implement the socialist revolutionary principle of building socialism with the people and for the people. [cheers, chants]

I have not made any kind of reference to certain shortcomings in Bacau County activity. I have done so not because there are no such shortcomings and failings. I have noted positive things and I also have noted certain shortcomings and we have discussed them before. However, at this meeting I want to give the party organization, the working People's Councils, the enterprises leaderships, the People's Councils credit for understanding that by not criticizing them at this broad mass meeting I actually express my confidence that they will act with all their energy to eliminate shortcomings and failings and to better organize their overall activity, so as to make better use of the available production capacities in order to increase labor productivity, economic efficiency and to reduce material consumption and carry out all the other measures linked to the application of the new economic mechanism which presupposes worker self-management and self-administration in the sense that each economic and social units applies self-management and self-financing and that it yields maximum efficiency so as to contribute to a great extent--with each lei invested and spent and with maximum incomes to the general increase in the national income and to the national wealth, this being a guarantee for our fatherland's development and for our people's higher material and cultural well-being.

Dear Comrades and friends, by acting resolutely to implement the 11th party congress program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society in our fatherland, and to implement the 12th party congress decisions--building socialism and improving our people's living standard and development level--we make a significant contribution to the general cause of socialism. It is well known that along with successfully building socialism and developing socialist construction in each country, the prestige of socialism is increasing. Cooperation and unity among the socialist countries strengthens and allows the principles and ideas of socialism to forcefully influence developments in international life. [cheers, chants]

We act resolutely for a policy of detente, peace and national independence, in the belief that only under such conditions can we focus our energy on implementing the party's program and the 12th party congress decisions, just as each people is able to focus its energy for socioeconomic development. Therefore, the struggle for peace, the struggle for national independence is an indivisible part of the struggle for socialism, social progress and friendship among peoples. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-Peace"]

In our international activity, we act to strengthen cooperation and solidarity with all socialist countries. We act to strengthen their unity in the belief that with greater solidarity and unity, the socialist countries can fulfill their role both at a national level in each country and in the struggle for peace, detente and ensuring the achievement of a better and more just world. [cheers, chants]

We also develop relations with the developing countries, with peoples who have shaken off the yoke of imperialist, colonial domination and who are now struggling to strengthen their independence and develop their own economy to ensure their well-being and happiness. We also develop relations with the developed capitalist countries, with all states in the world, irrespective of social system. We actively participate in the international division of labor, and in resolving the problems confronting mankind on the basis of the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, renunciation of the use or threat of force in international relations, for the respect of each people's sacred right to master their destiny and to freely develop as they desire. [cheers, chants]

We are especially concerned with achieving security, cooperation and peace in Europe proceeding from the fact that on our continent are concentrated the largest military means of destruction, including nuclear weapons. It is necessary for us to do all we can to stop the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Europe. We firmly support proposals for beginning negotiations aimed at stopping the deployment of new missiles. We firmly advocate that the Madrid meeting should give a new impetus to security and peace in Europe. Let us do all we can so that relations among the countries on our continent will be relations of cooperation, peace and mutual respect. We particularly advocate the organization of a conference for disarmament on our continent, and we believe that all European states must assume greater responsibility in resolving the vital problems of peace on the European Continent and throughout the world. We are firmly convinced that the European peoples can jointly resolve the problems of disarmament in Europe and contribute to general disarmament. [cheers, chants]

We resolutely act to develop cooperation and collaboration in the Balkans, so as to turn the Balkan area into an area of friendship, cooperation and peace, an area where there will be no nuclear weapons. We are convinced that the possibility exists for the Balkans to become an area of peace in Europe and throughout the world. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-Peace"]

There are many unresolved problems in the world. Tension in international life has become very serious. Too easily people resort to force, to military means in resolving various problems. Romania, therefore, firmly advocates the solution of all disputes between nations by negotiations alone. It advocates renunciation of weapons. It excludes military means from international life as a means of resolving problems. It is in the interests of all peoples and in the interest of progress and civilization to completely stop force and the recourse to the use or threat of force. [cheers, chants]

We pay particular attention to disarmament, and primarily nuclear disarmament matters. Military expenditure this year has reached $500 billion. The burden of the arms race cannot be borne by any people any longer. It becomes an obstacle to socioeconomic development and a constant danger to peace and civilization. This is why we believe that everything should be done to stop the arms race and proceed to reduce military expenditure by at least 10 percent in the current 5-year plan [Ceausescu corrects himself] annually, and to allocate savings thus achieved for economic development, for assisting developing countries and for progress and civilization. In this respect, the measures aimed at reducing military spending in Romania take into account the policy we practice to reduce military expenditure. Certainly, Romania alone cannot achieve disarmament, neither can small and medium-sized countries. Disarmament must be started by the large countries, by those who have nuclear weapons. We must unite the forces throughout the world and say a firm no to new mass destruction weapons. We must determinedly demand the end of production of nuclear weapons and their destruction, and generally the reduction of any kind of weapon. This is a necessity for each people, a requirement for the future of mankind itself. [cheers, chants]

In close cooperation and solidarity with the developing countries, we act to achieve a new international economic order and relations based on equality and mutual advantage, in order to stop any kind of exploitation and oppression of one people by another. I referred to this problem at the People's Councils congress because even today rich people continue, in various ways, to take some of the products of the poor. We must stop the policy of colonial, imperialist and neocolonial oppression, and achieve a just world, a world in which each people is able to develop on the basis of its work and in close cooperation with other peoples on the basis of the principles of equality and equity.

The resolution of all these problems requires the unity of all progressive and anti-imperialist forces. It requires the unity of communist and workers parties with socialist and social-democratic parties, with national liberation movements and all democratic and progressive forces and parties everywhere, since only in close unity can we ensure the resolution of all complex problems to the benefit of peace, detente, national independence and socioeconomic progress. [applause, cheers]

Now, more than ever, it is necessary that international bodies, the United Nations and all the other international organizations assume greater responsibility and be more active in resolving complex problems, securing peace and attaining the new international economic order. It is now necessary for the people, who represent the real force of progress and are the real shapers of history, to assume responsibility for developing civilization and ensuring a better and more just world. [applause, cheers]

Dear comrades and friends, in conclusion I wish to express the conviction that the Bacau party organization, the managements of the working people in enterprises and institutions, the working People's Councils, the general meetings of working people, and all working people will forcefully work to commendably fulfill the current 5-year plan, obtain a place in the front-rank in the inter-county competition in this 5-year plan, thoroughly prepare for the next 5-year plan and fulfill the 1981 plan provisions.

Discussions and general meetings are currently being held in enterprises. We must ensure that all general meetings and working people thoroughly examine the development provisions for the next 5-year plan and for 1981, taking into account all existing possibilities and capabilities. Thus we can ensure that, on the basis of achievements attained thus far, 1981 will mark substantial progress toward a new quality in all fields of activity, as established by the 12th party congress. Let us do everything possible to ensure that, in the struggle for a new quality, the Bacau working people are among the front ranks. [applause, cheers]

I am fully convinced that the Bacau working people, like the working people in our fatherland and all our people, will honor their commitments and fulfill tasks incumbent upon them. I wish that Bacau always occupies a place in the front-rank in the next 5-year plan. I would be happy if it occupied the first place in the competition between counties. [applause, cheers]

With this conviction, I wish you all and all Bacau working people ever greater successes in future activity and much health and happiness. [applause, cheers, chants]

BRIEFS

NEW ZAIREAN AMBASSADOR--On 18 September, Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei received Mulenda Shamwange, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Zaire, in connection with his forthcoming accreditation. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Sep 80 p 5 AU]

SYRIAN AMBASSADOR ENDS MISSION--Walid al-Mu'allim, ambassador of the Syrian Arab Republic to Bucharest, gave a reception on 18 September at the end of his mission to our country. The reception was attended by Deputy Foreign Minister Gheorghe Dolgu, representatives of other ministries and central institutions, men of science, art and culture, journalists and heads of diplomatic missions and members of the diplomatic corps. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Sep 80 p 5 AU]

ZIMBABWE MINING DELEGATION--At the end of its visit to our country, the delegation of specialists led by the minister of mines and energy resources of the Republic of Zimbabwe was received by Virgil Trofin, deputy prime minister and minister of mines, petroleum and geology. The sides established measures for initiating and developing cooperative ventures between the two countries in the area of extraction, particularly in the coal industry. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 Sep 80 p 5 AU]

ZIMBABWE AGRICULTURE MINISTER'S DEPARTURE--Bucharest, 27 Sep (AGERPRES)--The minister of agriculture of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Dennis Norman, paid a fact-finding visit to Romania over September 20-27 at the invitation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry. The Zimbabwe minister of agriculture had talks with Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food industry, concerning the domains of cooperation and the actions to be undertaken for developing them. The two ministers signed an agreement on economic and technical cooperation in agriculture. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 27 Sep 80 AU]

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL WITH NIGERIA--Bucharest, 27 Sep (AGERPRES)--The third session of the Joint Romanian-Nigerian Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation concluded in Bucharest on September 27. During the session, analysed was the stage of bilateral economic relations and established were new measures for further developing and diversifying the collaboration and cooperation between the two countries as well as for expanding the commercial exchanges. The protocol of the session was signed for Romania by Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister, chairman of the State Planning Committee, and for Nigeria by Adenike Ebun Oyagbola, federal commissioner for national planning. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1746 GMT 27 Sep 80 AU]

VRHOVEC OUTLINES FOREIGN POLICY IN SPEECH TO UNITED NATIONS

LD251522 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1711 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] United Nations, 24 Sep (TANJUG)--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, who leads the Yugoslav delegation at the regular session of the General Assembly, today took part in the general debate and made the following speech:

President,

I congratulate you on your election as president of the 35th session of the General Assembly. I believe that your rich experience and expertise will lead our work to successful conclusion.

We highly appreciate the contribution made by your esteemed predecessor, Ambassador Salim Ahmed Salim, who chaired the work of this assembly at several sessions during the past year.

Our tribute is fully due to the tireless efforts of the secretary general, Kurt Waldheim, to strengthen the role of the world organization in the preservation of peace and expansion of cooperation in the world.

At the last special session, we greeted with the greatest joy the entry of the Republic of Zimbabwe into our community of nations. Today, we do the same in connection with the entry of Saint Vincente Grenadine into the membership of our organization.

For the peoples of Yugoslavia, this is a year of sorrow. Merciless death took our President Tito away from us.

At that testing time, we found great consolation in the fact that the world sincerely shared our sorrow.

We wish to express our deep gratitude to this organization and the representatives of the member-countries for expressions of sympathy, words of encouragement addressed to us and the respect they showed to President Tito and his life-time work. This confirmed that Tito, his ideas and work, did not belong only to Yugoslavia but also to the whole of mankind. We are proud of this and this represents for us an additional obligation to continue his path.

We have gathered here to consider the present situation in the world and to see what should be done to improve it.

The problems and challenges are so urgent that more than ever before they demand from us a high level of political realism and common responsibility if we wish to survive on our restless planet. We must face the truth which says that an overwhelming majority of mankind refuses to accept the existing situation which is becoming increasingly unbearable.

We are entering the period when people and peoples demand that they actively influence the trends of further world development. Numerous contradictions have been accumulated in our world--the question of war and peace in various parts of the world, poverty and famine, privileges and exploitation, the problems of development and the dangerous arms race, various forms of domination, as well as resistance to this situation.

In all this, we do not wish to lessen the responsibility of any groups of countries, including the nonaligned countries, for strictly respecting the principles of international behavior embodied in the United Nations Charter.

The language of equality and independence is the only language in which it is possible to talk today. Solutions which do not take into consideration the interests of all are no longer acceptable. This is the only basis on which it is possible to build new international relations.

We are firmly in favor of dialogue which would lead to lessening tension and to strengthening mutual confidence.

The policy of nonalignment is the most expressive aspect of peoples' aspirations towards full independence, freedom and life worthy of human beings. The principles and aims of the policy of nonalignment are the widest common denominator for almost two thirds of the members of this assembly in their aspiration to build new relations in the world.

Nonalignment gives a vision and concept of the world in which we must live tomorrow. Few will deny today the great contribution made by nonalignment to the world. Allow me, in this connection, to recall President Tito's words at the sixth summit of the nonaligned countries.

During the past 2 decades, President Tito stressed:

We have affirmed the original principles and goals of nonalignment as lasting values;

We have resolutely fought for peace, security and freedom in the world;

We have made a fundamental contribution to the successful development and outcome of the anticolonial revolution;

We have opposed the policy of force and foreign interference in all the forms in which they manifested themselves;

We have codified the principles of active and peaceful coexistence and resolutely advocated their implementation;

We have launched long-term actions aimed at establishing the new international economic order;

We have contributed to the realization of the universal nature and to the strengthening of the role and significance of the United Nations.

The policy of nonalignment affirmed itself as an essential independent factor of world stability and positive changes in the world. We note with pleasure that the number of those who realize this in the name of political realism is increasing.

Experience taught us a long time ago that the existence of balance based on fear and the absence of a global conflict between the great powers cannot ensure lasting peace in the world. On the contrary, not infrequently this becomes the framework for further rivalry, for efforts to prevent the emancipation of the peoples and makes impossible their free choice of their own way of life. All this gives rise to local wars and conflicts in various parts of the world, in which thousands of lives are lost daily and there is immeasurable suffering of people and terrible material destruction.

The past year shows that the only possible ways out of the existing crises and the only solutions to the world's major problems that are realistic are those that are based on the peoples' aspirations for independent and free development and those that proceed from the principles of the UN Charter.

The victory of the people of Zimbabwe, achieved after a long and hard liberation struggle proves that there is no force that can stop a people determined to achieve its freedom and become master of its own destiny. This victory represents one of the greatest contributions which the peoples of southern Africa have made to the liquidation of colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

The colonialist and racist policy of South Africa is untenable and unacceptable from political, social and humanitarian points of view.

It is incomprehensible why a number of states continue to cooperate with the racist regime from Pretoria while the latter defies the decisions of the Security Council and the General Assembly, makes aggressive attacks on neighboring states and commits violence over the enslaved people of Namibia.

We must draw attention to the fact that the United Nations, which means all member countries, are directly responsible for the liberation of Namibia. From this stems our obligation to adopt at this session decisions which will demand from the Security Council to ensure the consistent implementation of Resolution 435 and to apply all measures at its disposal, including provisions from Chapter VII of the Charter, in order to extend support in that way too to the just struggle of the people of Namibia, headed by the South West African People's Organization.

At this critical moment we must demonstrate our readiness to put an end at long last to the era of colonialism, one of the most shameful pages of human history.

Let us look at the other global crisis. In the Middle East, with its constant aggression and usurpation of the rights of the Arab peoples, annexation of Jerusalem and attacks on the independence of Lebanon, Israel stubbornly keeps violating the principles of the Charter and the decisions of the United Nations.

No longer can anyone who is politically realistic dispute that the Palestinian question is the core of the Middle East crisis, nor that the PLO is the genuine legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, without the equitable participation of which there can be no just permanent and all-embracing resolution of the crisis. We are obliged to ensure for the Palestinian people the basic human right to self-determination and its own state, as well as its right to make sovereign decisions about his own fate. This demands in the first place the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967.

In the recent period the world has been inundated with an increased tendency toward the use of force in international relations. Sovereignty, territorial integrity and the right to free national and social development have been under constant threat.

We see ways out of such situations only in a return to a consistent adherence to the norms of international life from which force, pressures and interference must be decisively expelled. These are the ideas which guide us in our approach to all crisis centers in the world.

One such crisis center has developed in Southeast Asia. A serious danger exists that this may spread into a clash of broader dimensions.

We wish to reiterate today that we see the way out of this danger in an urgent search for a political solution. This, of course, means the withdrawal of foreign troops and the creation for the people of Kampuchea of conditions that will enable it to decide on its own sociopolitical system and constitute the independent and nonaligned status of its country. It is with anxiety, too, that we regard the development of events in the region of southwest Asia, the Gulf and the Indian Ocean. These events warn us that rivalries directed toward the expansion of spheres of interest threaten to turn this region into a battlefield of constant instability of a new global conflict.

We wish that all disputes be resolved in a peaceful way and in this regard we are ready to exert maximum efforts within the framework of the United Nations. We believe that the resolution of the Afghan crisis too, which is burdened with great dangers, will be sought in political frameworks, which means that the resolution must include the withdrawal of foreign troops and the safeguarding of normal relations and strengthening the independence and security of all countries in the region.

Regarding the Korean question, we welcome the standpoint of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that this issue should be settled peacefully without foreign interference. We consider the expressed readiness to continue the dialogue begun about reunification to be a constructive contribution which is in accordance with the legitimate desires, efforts and the right of the Korean people for reunification.

In connection with the crisis in the Western Sahara, we wish to stress that according to our conception of this it is a colonial issue, which may be rightfully resolved on the basis of the declaration on decolonization and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations. This implies the realization of the Western Saharan people's right to self-determination. We therefore welcome the efforts being made within the Organization of African Unity to find a peaceful solution to this problem.

In the continuation of the Cyprus crisis we see a continuing hotbed of clashes and instability in the eastern Mediterranean. We regard the continuation of intercommunal talks to be the correct way to attain a solution which would be acceptable to both sides. The framework for this was given in General Assembly Resolution 3212 and in many documents from conferences of the nonaligned countries, which demonstrate to us that a permanent and just solution can be founded only upon a withdrawal of foreign troops and the maintenance of the independence, territorial integrity, sovereignty and nonalignment of Cyprus.

Bearing in mind the dangers deriving from constant augmentation of global crisis, we attribute particular attention to the nonaligned countries' initiative for the consolidation of a declaration on the inadmissibility of interventions and interference in the internal affairs of states. We believe that its adoption in the General Assembly would facilitate more responsible conduct on the part of states in mutual relations and would reduce the danger of interventions.

We must bear and effect these responsibilities together in the spirit of constructive cooperation and mutual trust. Ideological differences, or variations in our sociopolitical systems must not--in our profoundest conviction--be any hindrance to the consistent application of active peaceful coexistence as the basic designation of international relations and mutual responsibility for the future of the world in which we live.

In this connection we wish to underline the responsibility of all countries, including the nonaligned, for strict respect of the principles of international conduct contained in the UN Charter.

In this regard I should like to express our profound regret and grave anxiety at the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran. We sincerely hope that these two countries which belong to the nonaligned movement will find a peaceful solution to the conflict on the basis of the principles of the UN Charter and the policy of nonalignment.

I should like in particular to stress our conviction that the policy of nonalignment is a universal concept the spirit and basic values of which may be successfully applied in inter-European relations and cooperation as well.

The maintenance of the bloc approaches to the decisions of the Helsinki conference would mean a permanent sanctioning of the division of Europe, with grave consequences for the whole world. We therefore think that the time is coming when the bloc concept of detente, which has to a certain extent been established in Europe, must increasingly evolve into genuine all-European detente.

In the strengthening of this process we see an important role for the neutral and nonaligned countries in Europe. We hope that the Madrid meeting of the Helsinki conference on cooperation and security in Europe will successfully overcome all hindrances.

Europe cannot keep peace to itself while closing its eyes to that which is taking place in the world. It cannot ensure its own economic progress without helping to solve the world's economic problems. It cannot successfully control weapons on its own territory without contributing to the process of general and total disarmament. There can be no permanent relaxation of tension in Europe without a resolution of the crises on other continents.

I should like in particular to stress that the arms race serves to strengthen the most varied forms of monopoly and domination. There is no need to elaborate in particular that such a practice continuously threatens the vital interests of the independence, security and development of developing and nonaligned countries.

Preparations for two important conferences in the next few years are before the UN General Assembly: first, a new special session of the general assembly on disarmament which is to be held in 1982; and second, the search for a political solution to unhindered realization of the nuclear energy programs of all countries aimed at the use of nuclear energy for peaceful ends, at an international conference which is to be held before 1983 under the auspices of the United Nations. Yugoslavia considers that all states should make an active contribution to the success of these conferences.

International economic relations are in a profound crisis and the developing countries are its first victims. The existing system of old privileges creates a series of major disturbances in the world economy and breeds inequality in political relations, giving rise to chronic instability in the world. We also consider that the new realities prescribe that international economic relations must be organized on the principles of equality, interdependence and joint interest.

It is precisely for this reason that we attributed exceptionally great importance to the General Assembly special session devoted to questions of the economic situation and development, which has just ended.

Unfortunately, this session did not adopt a decision to commence global negotiations owing to a lack of political will on the part of some of the most highly developed countries. However, we avoided complete failure and thus preserved hope for tomorrow.

We have in mind here the attainment of a consensus on development strategy for the third decade, which represents an important confirmation of recognition of the world's interdependence and opens paths for international cooperation.

We include among the positive results of the special session the adoption of resolutions on aid to the least developed countries, which represents a step forward in the international community's treatment of this very important question.

We hope that this regular session will successfully conclude the unfinished work of the special session and will thereby express new needs and realities.

The work of the special session overall--both in what it achieved as well as in what it omitted--gave dramatic expression to the total interlinkage of the political and economic dimension of international relations. Today no one can any longer deny this, although even now not all behave in a way which would confirm that they essentially accept this. It is the historic merit of the nonaligned countries that they aroused awareness of this interlinkage. Our next step must be directed toward overcoming the major paradox of our era: the simultaneous existence of the interdependence and divisiveness of the world economy. The bridge across this abyss can only be a new international economic order.

We regard the establishment of this to be the way in which developing countries will step out on the path of accelerated economic development, which is the prerequisite for liberating developing countries and their peoples from subordination. This is also the prerequisite for general stability in the world.

We attribute great importance to the question of human rights. We regard this to be a serious international problem to which our organization must devote due attention. We may say that the treatment of this problem in the United Nations up till now, in spite of certain shortcomings and deviations, has reflected the dynamic process of making the content of human rights and the paths to protect them more meaningful.

This positive evolution is reflected primarily in the increasingly wide recognition that the resolution of this complex issue must proceed from the fact that people and peoples cannot be socially and politically free without being economically and nationally free.

Proceeding from these principles we attribute particular importance to the realization of the rights of all nations, nationalities and national minorities, ethnic, religious and other groups. The position of national minorities is not only an important internal issue for every country but is also of vital importance for the strengthening of cooperation, good-neighborly relations, peace and security in various regions of the world.

We consider that the adoption of the declaration on the rights of national, ethnic and other groups, which is at present before the human rights commission, would represent an important contribution to the promotion and protection of the rights of national minorities as well as to the important matter of realizing human rights as a whole.

This year marks 35 years since the founding of the United Nations. During all this time the United Nations has been a participant in positive change in international relations, a battlefield of great efforts and also, often, of harsh struggle for a better and more just world.

We nevertheless cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the United Nations has been limited in the solving of the biggest problems. We hope that the United Nations will be a forum for the rational exchange of ideas and for effective negotiation on the most important international problems.

This requires that the United Nations reflect aspirations for the democratization of international relations. The hopes which we have stimulated in our work up to now must not be betrayed. If we wish for a new world in which peace, security and progress for all is to be a permanent and stable fixture, then we must know that this will not come of itself.

Yugoslavia will continue to make its contribution to the realization of these noble goals. It will be consistently guided in this, as it has been up until now, by the principles and goals of nonaligned policy.

Thank you, Mr President.

Meeting With Gromyko

LD261216 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1023 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] United Nations, 26 Sep (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec who heads the Yugoslav delegation to the 35th U.N. General Assembly session, has met in New York with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko.

The two foreign ministers exchanged views on the questions on the agenda of the session, as well as on some issues in international relations and the situation in the world.

Vrhovec also had separate appointments with foreign ministers of several other countries. The talks focused on questions related to the current General Assembly session, but also pertained to other problems.

Thus in the meetings with Swedish Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Olla Ulsten and Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, Vrhovec discussed, in particular, the preparations for the forthcoming Madrid follow-up to the European Security and Cooperation Conference.

In addition, Vrhovec and Colombo exchanged views on the paths of the further promotion of friendly relations between the two countries. Bilateral relations were also a subject of Vrhovec-Ulsten talks.

Vrhovec and Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor discussed the topics on the agenda of the 35th session. In addition, they talked on the two countries' activities in the non-aligned movement and on bilateral cooperation, with special reference to the forthcoming meeting in Buenos Aires of the mixed committee for economic and technical cooperation.

Vrhovec's talks with Egyptian State Secretary for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali focused on the situation in the Middle East, the activities of non-aligned countries and the development of Yugoslav-Egyptian relations.

SOVIET VICE PREMIER BAYBAKOV TALKS IN ECONOMIC CHAMBER REPORTED

AU241621 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Sep 80 p 6

[Text] Belgrade--Yugoslav-Soviet economic relations are developing successfully, but it is possible to achieve even better results and to enrich the economic lines between the partners of the two countries with higher forms of cooperation. This was assessed in the Yugoslav Economic Chamber yesterday during talks between Ilija Vakic, president of the Yugoslav Economic Chamber, and Nikolay Konstaninovich Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee. Representatives of our most important economic organizations, and economic groups which carry out business with Soviet partners, also participated in the talks.

Several Yugoslav businessmen spoke about the opportunities for promoting economic links in individual fields, and about specific transactions of our economic organizations. They stressed the opportunities for increasing exports of products of electrical engineering, the automobile industry and metallurgical and electronic equipment.

UZBEK SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION VISITS SKOPJE

LD282318 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1450 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Skopje, 28 Sep (TANJUG)--Metodi Antov, president of the Skopje City Assembly, today received a delegation of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet, led by Asadilla Ashrapovich Khodzhayev, chairman of the soviet [title as received] and secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee.

President Antov acquainted the members of the delegation with the socioeconomic and cultural development of the capital of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and presented them with a monograph about this ancient town's postwar free development.

The delegation of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet has been visiting the Socialist Republic of Macedonia for several days at the invitation of the Macedonian Assembly.

BILIC MAKES STATEMENT ON RETURN FROM UKRAINE

LD282215 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1347 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Zagreb, 27 Sep (TANJUG)--The delegation of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, led by Jure Bilic, president of the assembly, returned home today following an official and friendly visit of several days to the Ukraine SSR.

In a statement for the press at Zagreb airport Jure Bilic said that the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Croatia had fruitful talks with top leaders of the Ukrainian SSR, including Aleksey Vatchenko, chairman of the Presidium of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, and Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

In these talks, Bilic emphasized, we discussed technological cooperation, as well as work on which our enterprises in the Soviet Union have achieved significant results, especially the construction of projects in the Ukrainian SSR. Trade was also discussed, especially trade arising from the spheres of competence of the two republics. We also discussed cultural cooperation, Bilic went on, and cooperation between other social organizations. One of the results of our meetings was an initiative to form separate specialized organizations for the continued expansion of cooperation.

In his assessment of the large cultural manifestation which was held in the Ukrainian SSR in the last few days under the title "Days of Culture of the Socialist Republic of Croatia in the Ukrainian SSR," Jure Bilic said:

"We presented our culture, history and life today worthily. Everywhere we were warmly received and welcomed, and the citizens of the Ukrainian SSR demonstrated their enthusiasm for what our artists presented."

The Croatian delegation, Bilic emphasized, also held talks with its hosts on international questions, the position of our countries and relations and problems in the world. There was also discussion about cooperation between the Ukrainian SSR and the Socialist Republic of Croatia--as well as between the SFRY and Soviet Union--on the well-known principles set out in declarations between our countries and enriched by meetings between Presidents Tito and Brezhnev.

We have very positive impressions of all these meetings and talks, said Jure Bilic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia.

Speaking about the meetings and talks held at the USSR Supreme Soviet, Jure Bilic emphasized that the desire of both sides to continue the good relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union was expressed. He recalled that economic cooperation is on an evident upward trend, so that instead of the 14 billion dollars envisaged as being the value of trade in the current medium-term period, the sum amounts to 17 billion dollars. He also recalled that an agreement has been signed in Belgrade between the SFRY and the USSR on economic cooperation amounting to a level of 26 billion dollars in the next medium-term development plan, as well as an agreement on long-term cooperation in the period up to 1990.

This demonstrates, Bilic assessed, that the leaderships of the SFRY and the Soviet Union have opted for long-term economic cooperation which develops relations of stabilization as far as possible, as well as friendship and cooperation on the principles of mutuality, independence, noninterference in internal affairs and friendship.

I wish to emphasize, Bilic said finally, that the Soviet comrades asked us to convey greetings to the Croatian nation and nationalities which live in the Socialist Republic of Croatia, as well as to all the peoples of the SFRY.

TALKS BETWEEN THATCHER, DJURANOVIC REPORTED

LD261345 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 26 Sep 80 p 5

[James Wightman dispatch: "Russian Shadow Over Thatcher Yugoslav Talks"]

[Text] Belgrade--The shadow of Soviet expansionism was cast over the resumed talks between Mrs Thatcher and Yugoslav leaders yesterday as they tried to analyse Russian intentions towards Poland after its recent strikes.

The prime minister also tried to assess the prospect of similar trade union militancy in Yugoslavia, which, like Poland, could be a target for Soviet intervention.

Mrs Thatcher admitted after talks for the second successive day with Mr Djuranovic, the prime minister, that their Polish analysis had been inconclusive.

She said: "We do not quite know what will happen. We cannot make certain judgments because what has happened there is completely different from something that has happened before. But we will watch developments there very, very carefully."

Asked if the Russian invasion of Afghanistan had made Britain and Yugoslavia more nervous about Soviet intervention in Yugoslavia, Mrs Thatcher said: "I would not necessarily say more nervous. I think we are all alert to the dangers."

Although she did not say so, Mrs Thatcher may well have deduced from her first visit as prime minister to this communist country that the Yugoslav leadership is nervous about trade union militancy spreading from Poland.

Further extension of trade union freedom has been promised by the Yugoslav leadership, but details were not disclosed yesterday.

Mrs Thatcher, who returns to London after her three-day visit tonight, described her talks with Yugoslav leaders as: "very useful, frank and open." She said they had taken place in a "wonderful atmosphere."

She said her aim had been to indicate Britain's support for Yugoslavia's independence and its role as a non-aligned country. She also said she wanted to extend trading links between the two countries.

As Mrs Thatcher continued her Yugoslav visit, a Russian trade delegation, headed by Mr Baybakov, minister with responsibility for state planning, returned to Moscow after completing a new trade agreement.

The agreement is believed to include Russian trade credits, which Yugoslavia is also seeking from Britain.

Mrs Thatcher said there had been differences between herself and the Yugoslavian leadership, mainly because Yugoslavia is non-aligned and "I, of course, am aligned."

Her statement was taken to refer to the different priority which the Yugoslav leadership gives to detente with Russia. Mrs Thatcher has also been advocating detente, but after stressing the necessity of military strength for negotiation.

In her inimitable style, Mrs Thatcher gave a sharp putdown to a Russian correspondent who asked her at a press conference about Britain's attitude to Yugoslav dissidents in Britain.

He wanted to know why Britain tolerated dissidents protesting in support of the Yugoslav separatist movement.

Mrs Thatcher told the man: "We respect and support the integrity of Yugoslavia. Offenders in Britain, whether terrorist or criminals, we deal with effectively and quickly under the rule of law."

But she also told him sharply that Britain enjoyed freedom of speech.

That freedom, she said, had allowed Karl Marx to write "his treatises that set communism on its path." That he had done, she added, in the reading room of the British Museum.

Mrs Thatcher will conclude her visit, the first official one by a British prime minister, in Dubrovnik, the tourist centre popular with Britons.

DJURANOVIC MAKES STATEMENT AT START OF INDIAN VISIT

LD261048 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0825 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Excerpts] New Delhi, 24 Sep (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, arrived this morning in New Delhi for a 2-day official and friendly visit at the invitation of the Indian prime minister, Indira Gandhi. The festive welcome at Delhi airport was attended by Pranab Mukherjee, Indian minister of civil supplies and commerce, high-ranking officials of the Indian Government and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ashok Chib, Indian ambassador in Belgrade, Anjelko Blazevic, Yugosolav ambassador to India, with embassy staff, and a group of Yugoslavs temporarily employed in this friendly and nonaligned country.

Federal Executive Council President Djuranovic heads a Yugoslav delegation consisting of Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade; Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; Paun Serbanovic, ambassador in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and Nikola Cicanovic, foreign policy adviser to the president of the Federal Executive Council.

At the close of the welcoming ceremony, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, made the following statement at Delhi airport at the request of Indian and foreign newsmen: "First of all I want to express my gratitude for the opportunity to visit this great and beautiful country with my aides.

"We are looking forward with great interest and pleasure to our meetings with the highly esteemed Indian prime minister, Indira Gandhi, and other high-ranking Indian statesmen. We attach the greatest significance to these talks and meetings, all the more so as our visit comes at a moment of great complexity and tension in the world.

"We shall exchange views on the most important international questions, on the activities of the nonaligned countries and on the international political activities of our countries, with the aim of identifying any ways of creating the conditions needed to promote peace and security in the world and of preventing the further exacerbation of the international situation.

"It is certain that the exchange of views on international problems will not overshadow talks on bilateral questions and cooperation. I think that this visit should enable us too see how far we have gone in liberal cooperation and examine new possibilities for its expansion.

"Yugoslavia and India are linked by long-standing and firm friendship. The foundations of this friendship and good relations were laid by Nehru and Tito, and it is on these foundations that cooperation between India and Yugoslavia in the international field, as well as bilateral relations, has developed. We are the founding countries of the nonaligned movement, and it goes without saying that on this occasion again we shall, during our talks and meetings, examine closely the activity of the nonaligned movement. There is a particular interest in this, because the forthcoming ministerial meeting of nonaligned countries will be held here, in New Delhi, and because the international situation calls for great activity on the part of the nonaligned movement which, as an independent and autonomous international factor, has already played a major role and will continue to do so.

"Thus then, the talks and meetings which we shall have will be of particular significance for the promotion of our bilateral relations, and I wish to express my conviction that they will be concluded in a manner best in keeping with the further promotion of relations and cooperation between India and Yugoslavia and with the promotion of our cooperation in the international field."

Djuranovic and Indira Gandhi, whose official talks will begin this afternoon, are expected to exchange views on the international situation, especially hotbeds of crisis and conflict in various regions of the world, on the further activity in the nonaligned movement with the aim of ensuring peace and security in the world and, in this connection, on the ministerial conference of nonaligned countries due to be held early next year in New Delhi, and on bilateral cooperation between the two countries.

According to the program for the visit, the president of the Federal Exeuctive Council will be received today by the president of the republic of India, Sanjiva Reddy.

During the first day of the visit, according to the official program, Djuranovic will lay wreaths at monuments honoring Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru, founders of modern and independent India. The first official talks between the president of the Federal Executive Council and the Indian prime minister will begin, after a private luncheon in the residence of the Yugoslav ambassador, at 1530.

Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade, is expected to have talks with Mukherjee, minister of civil supplies and commerce, after which they will sign an agreement on long term economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and India. Indira Gandhi will give a dinner in honor of the visit of the president of the Federal Executive Council from Yugoslavia, which is always viewed as a friendly country here.

Djuranovic Toast at Dinner

LD261332 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0905 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Toast delivered by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, at a dinner given in New Delhi on 26 September by Mrs Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India]

[Text] New Delhi, 26 Sep (TANJUG)--Esteemed Mrs Prime Minister, dear friends, allow me first to thank you for inviting me to visit your beautiful country and to express my pleasure and that of my aides at being here. I should also like to thank you for your warm welcome and for the expressions of friendship with which you have honored us with since the moment of our arrival in India. This attention on your part symbolizes the long ties of friendship and cooperation which have existed between the peoples of our two countries for decades.

We in Yugoslavia were all deeply moved by the sincere sympathies which the people and Government of India expressed at the moment of our grief after President Tito's death. I use this opportunity to thank you once more for this and especially to thank you again, Mrs Prime Minister, for manifesting your friendly sentiments for Yugoslavia with your presence on that occasion. I wish to stress that the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia will consistently and staunchly continue to follow the policy formulated and pursued, in a visionary manner, by President Tito.

Everybody knows the extent to which the great mutual respect and personal friendship between President Tito and Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, the great and inspired leader of the Indian people, fighter and builder of independent and free India and a great humanist of the modern world, contributed to the development of friendly relations between our two countries.

This friendship was further developed and strengthened by you, Mrs Prime Minister, and the late President Tito, and we may therefore say that it represents a valuable achievement of the peoples of our two countries.

Esteemed Mrs Prime Minister, I am very glad to have been given an opportunity to exchange views with you on the most important international problems and on our bilateral relations.

I believe that you share my view that the present international situation is very grave and complex and that the world is going through a serious crisis. We are confronted by the exacerbation of relations between the great powers and the blocs, which is reflected in the international situation as a whole and which can have unforeseeable consequences. We are particularly alarmed by the increasingly frequent use of force, military interventions, interference in the internal affairs of other countries and by the unabating arms race. The crisis in the Middle East and in the Southeast and Central Asia are not being resolved and the independent and free development of peoples and sovereign countries is constantly jeopardized by the rivalry between the great powers and the blocs in search of new spheres of influence. This affects nonaligned countries most. We are in a situation in which attempts are made to impose solutions by armed force and by means of pressure from positions of force and not through negotiations and cooperation on an equal footing.

However, despite this it should be noted that the peoples are irresistibly striving for peace and national, political and economic emancipation accompanied by full respect for the principles of independence, equality and the right of peoples to make decisions on their internal systems and foreign policies independently and with no interference from outside. It was as an expression of these authentic aspirations that the nonaligned movement was created and that it developed into an independent and nonbloc force and an irreplaceable factor of peace and stability in present-day international conditions. In this connection President Tito and Prime Minister Nehru were great pioneers. We in Yugoslavia hold in very high esteem the major role and contribution of India, as well as your own exceptional personal involvement, Mrs Prime Minister, in efforts to affirm nonaligned policy still more as an irreplaceable and increasingly influential factor of present-day international relations.

We are deeply convinced that nonaligned policy, which is an expression of mankind's objective aspirations, can offer genuine and acceptable alternatives with which to overcome the current dangerous situation in the world. Due to this we keep stressing--and I am glad that we are in complete agreement on this--that the intensified activity of the nonaligned movement is today needed more than ever before, because the present development in the world calls for our resolute struggle for the elimination of the causes of this dangerous situation and for solutions to the world's key problems. We expect the ministerial conference of nonaligned countries due to take place in New Delhi early next year to take concrete steps in this connection, because only by doing so will the nonaligned movement be able to fulfill its historical role and justify the hopes which the great majority of mankind has pinned on it.

We are convinced that in the present-day situation it is really necessary for nonaligned countries, proceeding from the original principles and goals of nonalignment, to wage an even more resolute struggle for active peaceful coexistence, reinvigoration and consolidation of detente as a universal process, the beginning of genuine disarmament, the settling of the existing crises by peaceful political means and for the building of democratic international political and economic relations based on equality.

We are deeply alarmed by the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran, two members of the nonaligned movement. We hope that these two countries will stop their armed conflict and switch to the search for a peaceful solution to disputed questions by political means and proceeding from the principles of nonalignement and the UN Charter.

The absence of any progress in the settling of the world's acute economic problems and especially the increasingly complex problems of the developing countries, represents a major threat to peace and to a political stability in international relations. The crisis of the present system of international economic relations is growing deeper and deeper. The gap between the developing and industrially developed countries is growing wider and wider.

These are the circumstances in which the recent special session of the UN General Assembly was held. Regrettably, it yielded results with which we cannot be satisified, because they fall short of the real needs of the present juncture in the world economy and international economic relations and especially short of the needs and expectations of the developing countries. However, we nevertheless hope that by transferring the global talks and international development strategy to the regular session and by resuming the dialogue and negotiations between the industrially developed and the developing countries the necessary conditions will be created for passing the decision to start global talks early next year.

We are convinced that global talks are the only way of finding solutions to the fundamental economic problems of the present-day world and of gradually introducing a new international economic order which will be in the interests not only of the developing countries, but also of the developed countries, of the entire international community. We are aware that nonaligned and developing countries will increasingly have to rely on their own resources and display an even greater degree of mutual solidarity and cooperation, so as to be able, in keeping with the recommendations of the sixth conference of nonaligned countries, to speed up their development in this way too.

Mrs Prime Minister, I take note with particular pleasure of the continuing successful development of the traditionally friendly relations between Yugoslavia and India and the constant upward trend in our cooperation. The identity or closeness of views on key international questions has been transformed into a constant dialogue between responsible personalities of our two countries and represents a powerful contribution to our bilateral relations and to cooperation between our two countries in the international field. The exchange of numerous state delegations, regular consultations on topical questions, contacts between our parliaments, cultural and scientific-technical cooperation and cooperation in the field of information contribute to the deepening of ties between our peoples and our countries and to our better mutual acquaintance.

We attach exceptional significance to economic cooperation, convinced that by establishing deeper ties between our economies on a long-term basis we are making a contribution to the development of our relations as a whole to the benefit of both of our countries. In the economic field we see numerous possibilities which still remain unexploited. Apart from the need for a more dynamic and better balanced exchange of goods at a level considerably higher than that of today, we should like to point out the need to expand industrial cooperation and for the long-term and planned development of cooperation on concrete projects of interest to the economies of both Yugoslavia and India, as well as the need for broader cooperation and joint appearance on the markets of the third countries.

I wish to stress that Yugoslavia will continue to exert comprehensive efforts in the interest of a long-term development of cooperation with India in all fields. We are convinced that this is in the interests of both our two countries and the nonaligned movement as a whole, as well as in the interests of the cause of peace, cooperation based on equality, and security in the world.

LJUBICIC MEETS VISITING HUNGARIAN ARMY CHIEF OLAH

LD261640 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1329 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade--Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, today received Col Gen Istvan Olah, chief of the General Staff of the Hungarian People's Army, who is paying a brief working visit to the Federal Secretariat for National Defense.

At the meeting they discussed the strengthening of cooperation and the further development of relations between the armed forces of the two neighboring socialist countries.

Adm Branko Mamula, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, and Jozsef Halasz, the Hungarian ambassador in Belgrade, took part in the talks.

In the course of the day, Col Gen Istvan Olah visited the House of Flowers and laid a wreath on Comrade Tito's grave.

LJUBICIC RECEIVES SWEDISH NAVY COMMANDER

LD261438 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1328 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 26 September (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for National Defence General of the Army Nikola Ljubicic today received the Swedish Navy Commander, Vice-Admiral Per Rudberg, who is heading a Swedish Navy delegation on an official, friendly visit to the Yugoslav Armed Forces.

The ensuing talk pertained to the further development of relations between the armed forces of the two countries.

UNESCO REELECTS M'BOW AS DIRECTOR GENERAL

LD280515 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Sep (TANJUG)--Amadou Mahtar M'Bow was re-elected UNESCO director-general with a 7-year mandate this morning in the Belgrade's "Sava" conference centre, at the 21st session of the General Conference of UNESCO. M'Bow was first elected UNESCO director-general in [number indistinct].

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION OPENS; ECONOMIC PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

AU290914 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] The 13th session of the Central Committee of the LCY is being held in Belgrade. It is discussing topical ideopolitical questions of economic trends and the realization of economic stabilization. The opening report has been submitted by Stevan Doronjski, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. He stressed that economic stablization is our long-term aim. Within this framework, the system of socialist self-management and the role of the workers class should be further enhanced. Analyzing the current moment of the Yugoslav economy, Stevan Doronjski pointed out the reasons for the difficulties in the supply of the economy and the field of prices as the weakest points in the implementation of the economic policy this year.